The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 5. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1893 NO. 14

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after Dec. 18th, 1892, trains will depart from Mapleton (eastern standadr time) as follows:

GOING WEST.

For Huntingdon, every day, 5.50, 11.48, a. m., and 8.17 p. m.

For Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburg, every day, 5.50, 11.48 a. m., and 8.17 p. m.

Trains leave Altoona for Pittsburg, 1.15 (Columbian Ex.), 2.20, 4.10, 8.05 a. m., 1.55, 3.45, 6.20 (limited), 8.10 and 11.45 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Huntingdon for Bedford, Cumberland and way stations, 8.35 a. m., and 6.35 p. m., week days.

Trains leave Tyrone for Curwensville and points on Tyrone and Clearfield branch, 8.20 a. m. and 3.15 and 7.30 p. m., week days.

Leave Tyrone for Lock Haven and points on Bald Eagle branch and the P. and E. R. R., 8.10 a. m., 3.10 and 7.25 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at (Union Station) Pittsburg for all points West, Northwest and Southwest.

GOING EAST.

Leave Mapleton for Lewistown Junc., 8.47 12.12, a. m., 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day.

For Mifflin, 8.47 12.12 a. m., 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day.

For Harrisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, 8.47, 12.12 a. m. 3.38, 7.35 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Lewistown Junction for Sunbury and points on the P. and E. R. R. and N. C. Ry. at 7.40 a. m., 3.00 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at Harrisburg for stations North and South on N. C. Ry.

Mail Express east leaves Altoona at 5:50 p. m., daily, Tyrone, 6:20; Birmingham, 6.25, Spruce Creek, 6:35; Petersburg, 6:47; Huntingdon, 7:00; Mapleton, 7:15; Mount Union, 7:21; Harrisburg, 10:15 and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia daily at 11:40 a. m., Mount Union 6:10 p. m.; Huntingdon, 6:30; Altoona, 7:50 and arrives at Pittsburg at 11:55 p. m.

Day Express east leaves Pittsburg at 8:00 a. m., daily, Altoona, 11:50 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:48 p. m., Mount Union, 1:08; Harrisburg, 3:20, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 p. m.

Philadelphia Express east leaves daily, Pittsburg at 4:30 p. m., Altoona, 9:05; Huntingdon 10:12; Harrisburg, 1:00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line east leaves Pittsburg at 8 10 p. m., daily, Altoona, 12:01 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:58; Harrisburg, 3:30, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 a. m.

Mail train west leaves Philadelphia daily at 7:00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11:20; Mount Union, 1:56 p. m., Huntingdon, 2:17; Altoona, 3:40, and arrives at Pittsburg at 8:10 p. m.

For rates, maps, etc., call on ticket agents or address Thomas E. Watt. P. A. W. D., 810 Fifth Avenue. Pittsburg, Pa.

S. M. PREVOST, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:00 a. m., on Wednesday, July 29, 1891.

NORTH.			STATIONS.	SOUTH.		
Mail, No. 5.	Mixed, No. 3.	Mixed, No. 1.		Mail, No. 2.	Mail, No. 4.	Mixed, No. 6
p. m.	a. m	a		a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
12 50	9 15	6 00	Robertsdale	8 09	11 56	2 40
1 03	9 26	6 13	Cook's	7 57	11 43	2 29
1 17	9 39	6 27	Cole's	7 43	11 29	2 16
1 46	10 09	6 57	Saltillo	7 13	10 54	1 36
1 54	10 16	7 05	Three Springs	6 55	10 45	1 29
2 07	10 29	7 20	*Beersville	6 42	10 19	1 16
		7 35 am.	Rockhill	6 30a 6 56p		
2 22	10 42	7 56			9 56	12 56
2 47	10 58	7 55	Shirley	6 40	9 38	12 40
2 56	11 06	8 05	*Augh. Mills	6 33	9 30	12 33
3 15	11 20	8 25	Mount Union	6 20	9 15	12 20

Mixed, No. 7, leaves Robertsdale at 4.00, P. M., Cook's, 4.12, Cole's, 4.25, Saltillo, 4.50, Three Springs, 4.58, Beersville, 5.11, Rockhill, 5.24, Shirley, 5.40, Aughwick, 5.47; arrive Mt. Union, 6.00, P. M.

Mail, No. 8, leaves Mt. Union, 4.00, P. M., Aughwick, 4.15, Shirley, 4.23, Rockhill, 4.42, Beersville, 5.01, Three Springs, 5.23, Saltillo, 5.33, Cole's, 6.08, Cook's, 6.22; arrive Robertsdale, 6.35, P. M.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST.		STATIONS.	EAST	
No. 12	No. 10		No. 9	No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 36	9 35	L Rockhill A	6 30	4 50
6 29	9 28	*Blacklog	6 37	4 57
6 21	9 20	*Cedar Rock	5 45	5 05
6 17	9 16	*Locke Vall'y	6 49	5 15
6 11	9 10	*Shade Gap	6 55	5 07
5 59	8 53	Stair	7 07	5 27
5 50	8 44	A Goshorn L	7 16	5 36

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.

New Stage Route.

—BETWEEN—

Mapleton & Cassville.

Tri-weekly—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Leave Cassville, on each of the above named days, at 8.00 o'clock, a. m., arriving at Mapleton at 11 o'clock, a. m. Returning, leave Mapleton at any time to suit convenience of passengers. Fare, 50 cents. Merchandise carried at reasonable rates. W. A. HIGHT.

Cassville, Pa., July 3, 1889.-tf.

SIX each month, and articles on Fashion, SHORT and all matters of interest to the home; STORIES Finely illustrated. $1.50 a year. SAMPLE copy for five two-cent stamps

ARTUR'S HOME MAGAZINE, Philadelphia, Pa

"'TWAS BUT."

'Twas but a word in sorrow's hour,
I murmured low;
'Twas nothing but a wayside flower
To one in woe;
How little did it seem to me—
That flower wild;
Yet on that word and on that flower
The great God smiled.

'Twas but a hand-press and a tear
Where life was sad;
Only a smile of joy and cheer
Where all was glad;
Such tiny deeds they seemed to me,
As from a child;
Yet on the hand-press, on the tear,
The great God smiled.

'Twas but a lifting of the cross,
Laid at my feet;
Only letting go my will
My Lord's to meet;
But weakly thing, they seem—and all
By sin defiled—
Yet on the gift of will and heart
The great God smiled.

Washington Beleived in Prayer.

Everybody knows that Washington was a member of the Episcopal Church of Virginia, in good and regular standing; that he resorted to prayer at all critical moments in his career and attributed to Almighty God direct personal interposition in his behalf and that of the American people. Early in 1776 he wrote to the Continental Congress earnestly asking for chaplains for the army.

"The blessing and protection of Heaven are at all times necessary," he wrote, 'but especially so in times of public distress and danger. The General hopes and trusts that every officer and man will endeavor to live and act as becomes a Christian soldier."

In August of the same year he issued the following notice to his army at New York: " The General is sorry to be informed that the foolish and profane practice of cursing and swearing, a vice hitherto little known in an American army, is growing into fashion. He hopes that the officers will by example as well as by influence endeavor to check it; and that both they and the men will reflect that we can have little hope of the blessing of Heaven on our cause if we insult it by our impiety and folly. Added to this it is a vice so mean and low, without any temptation, that every man of sense and character detests and despises it."

When his army was in the neighborhood of Morristown, N. J., the communion service was to be administered in the Presbyterian Church of that place, and General Washington called upon the pastor, Dr. Jones, and asked him if it would be proper according to the rules of his Church to attend. "Certainly," said the pastor, "Ours is not the Presbyterian table, but the Lord's table, and we give the Lord's invitation to all his followers of whatever name."

"I am glad of it," replied Washington," that is as it ought to be. But as I was not quite sure of the fact I thought I would ascertain it from yourself, as I propose to join with you on that occasion. Though a member of the Church of England I have no exclusive partialities.

When Lord Cornwallis had capitulated and the cause of independence was won Washington issued this order to his army: "Divine service is to be performed to-morrow in the several brigades and divisions. The Commander-in-Chief earnestly recommends that the troops not on duty should universally attend, with that seriousness of deportment, and gratitude of heart which the recognition of such reiterated and astonishing interpositions of Providence demands of us."

There is no doubt whatever that in his religious beliefs, as in all else, President Washington was a thoroughly sincere man. His private life tallied with his public professions.

He revolted from slavery, and though he owned slaves never treated them as such, and set them free by his will. While he was of the Episcopalian communion no one can study either his private letters or his public papers without finding in them frequent expression of belief in the personal and direct daily interference of God in the affairs of men, similar to those we find in the private and public writings of Oliver Cromwell and the old Covenanters. Death, the supreme test, found him as it finds all such men, undismayed. To his physician, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the day on which he died, he turned and said: "I die hard, but I am not afraid to go." Two hours later they raised him on his pillow, and he said: "I feel that I am going. I thank you for your attentions. You had better not take any more trouble about me but let me go off quietly." At 10 o'clock he spoke again: "I am just going. Have me decently buried, but do not let my body be put into a vault until three days after I am dead. Do you understand me?" To the reply, "Yes sir," he rejoined: "It is well,' and spoke no more.

The English Sparrow.

The agricultural department has been giving considerable attention to that national pest, the English sparrow. One of its officials Prof. Hill, furnishes a short and interesting article about the pestiferous little bird and suggests one means by which its numbers may be diminished. The professor's contribution is as follows:

"It does not seem to be generally known that the English sparrow is a superior article of food; indeed, a real delicacy. Such, however, is the fact, and the bird is growing in favor daily with those who have overcome their prejudices sufficiently to make a fair trial. Throughout Europe the sparrow always has been held in high esteem as a table bird, and in Great Britian sparrow pie has come to be regarded as fairly typical of all that is savory and appetizing.

"Even under ordinary circumstances the flesh is well flavored and tender, though rarely fat, and when in the early autumn the sparrow congregates on stubble fields or ripening grain their flesh becomes more juicy and takes on a richer flavor. The young at the time of leaving the nest are about two-thirds as heavy as their parents, and if properly prepared form the most tempting morsel imaginable.

"Except during heavy snows, sparrows seldom lack for food, and in many places the supply is superabundant. Wherever the so-called rice flourishes the English sparrow has a continuous feast while the seed is ripening, and where this rich food occurs in the neighborhood of populous cities, as near Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, the sparrows resort to it in swarms, and after a few days of feasting might be mistaken readily for rice birds. Indeed, thousands of sparrows are sold to restaurants annually in the cities just mentioned and often are served to unsuspecting customers as rice birds or 'ortolan.'

"Of course the epicure would detect the fraud at once, but to the uninitiated the flavor is new and rich and the experiment worth repeating. Unlike the true rice bird or bobolink, the sparrow does not take on fat readily, even when food is superabundant. Probably its restlessness and intense activity have something to do with it, but whatever the cause the fact is attested. Foreigners familiar with sparrows from childhood have learned that their flavor and condition can be improved very materially by keeping them caged for a few days after capture and feeding them on wheat, oatmeal, corn bread, and in all probability the time is not far distant when this practice will become general among those interested in the sale of the bird as an article of food."

Mother's Sacrifice.

Sacrifice appears to be the predominant element in a mother's nature. She is willing to deprive herself of actual necessities for the sake of giving to her children and when taxed by others with the too great self-denial will plead as her excuse that it is for her children.

Parents save and skimp themselves of many comforts, they toil from morning until night with but one object in view—the future happiness of the sons and daughters God has given them, and in how many cases does their sacrifice result in fostering in the hearts and minds of those for whom they slave a selfishness that causes them to accept all that is done for them as their due and complain because greater favors are not in the power of their parents to bestow.

We know how the great mother heart has no boundary in its loving desires and earnest wishes for life's best gifts to be showered upon the children that lisp her name, but, after all, is this continual subjugation of self the best training for those who are in time to be turned loose upon the world and fight there the battle for daily bread and earthly preference?

The children who have been accustomed to get all that they desired, even though they crippled the purse of father and mother in the accomplishment of their wishes, will find that the great world is not so willing to bend to their slightest whim, and strangers are not prone to give up the best places mother and father have always done.

Life will be much harder for them if they have been spoiled at home, and the selfish nature which has been encouraged there will materially work against them when they come in contact with all sorts and conditions of men. Remember this, all ye dear kind hearted fathers and mothers, when you next feel tempted to forego some personal benefit and plead that the sacrifice is made for the sake of the children.

Making and Keeping a Home.

If two men were to form a business partnership and, trusting to their mutual friendship to bring them success, should neglect to talk over their resources, or to result upon their several plans we predict their speedy failure. No possible tie of affection between them could excuse such glaring folly; yet this is just what hundreds of couples are doing every day, when they marry and undertake together the business of making and keeping a home without a full and mutual understanding of how it is to be done.

DICK.

"Clear out, you little darky."

"Home with you. We don't want you!"

Dick Thurston made no reply, but swinging a pair of skates high in the air, he burst into a perfect roulade of melody.

His one weapon of defence was irresistible; and whether he thrilled like the birds of the forest or sang the quaint old negro songs his father taught him, the village boys were silenced when he chose to have it so.

As soon as the skates were strapped the river, with its sparkling icy coat, was a scene of delight to the eye.

Suddenly, when the jollification seemed at its height, little Dick after a pirouette no other boy dared attempt, struck out for the shore.

"What's the matter, Dick? Where are you going?"

"Going home to get a lickin', an' I must run."

"What for?" "What do you mean?" cried one and another.

" 'Cause mammy said if I went on the ice before she said so, she'd whip me; an' she allus says, 'when you got a hard thing to do, Dick, do it quick and have it over;' so I'm goin' to cut and have it."

"Hurrah for Dick!" cried one of the jolliest of the crowd.

"If you've got a hateful old thing to do, why do it. I'm going home to split kindlings."

"There'll be a splendid moon to-night and I'll be back," he called to those he left behind.

Fred Danforth looked at Tom and Tom looked at him.

"That miserable little imp!" muttered one; and then they both laugeed rather faintly, but they pulled off their skates.

As soon as they reached home one went at that horrid composition, that was usually dreaded and postponed till it became a veritable nightmare; while the other, who always studied his algebra last, because 'twasn't any use anyway, and he didn't see why a person need learn it. was, as he told his mother, "hard at it to have it over like Dick's lickin'."

Mrs. Danforth, who had often told her son to "have nothing to do with that lowlived colored boy who brought home their laundried clothes," was not only amazed at the unusual spectacle, but she herself could not but think of dreaded duties, and in a few minutes she was at the door of a bedridden woman on whom she had said she would never call except for decency's sake.

The visit was soon followed by a previous one, and was so totally unexpected that the sometimes neglected old lady was almost amiable, instead of in her usual exasperating mood.

The girls who were skating—but it would be quite impossible to tell you all about it in this little space. Besides the end is not yet. But if you will follow the advice of Dick's "mammy," you may be sure you will make the world better and brighter for having lived in it.

FARMING AT THE FAIR.

EXHIBITS OF THE WORLD'S AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES.

Practical Illustration of the Progress Made in the Cultivation of the Soil —A Huge Assortment of Food Products and Farm Machinery Under One Roof.

The Agricultural Building at the World's Fair is almost surrounded by the lagoons that lead into Jackson Park from the lake and is admirably situated, standing directly to the south and across the great basin from the Manufactures Building.

Its general design is at once bold and heroic. On either side of the main entrance are mammoth Corinthian pillars fifty feet in heighth, while on each corner and from the centre of the building pavilions are reared. The corner pavilions are connected by curtains, forming a continuous arcade around the top of the structure. The rotunda is surrounded by a mammoth glass dome 130 feet in height. All through the main vestibule statuary has been placed illustrative of the industry of agriculture, while similar designs are grouped all around the grand entrance in the most elaborate manner.

At first sight of the interior of the building, owing to the great variety of displays made, the visitor gains the impression of a mighty jumble of colors—a vast fair in which each exhibitor has sought to outdo his neighbor in the matter of brightness of adornment. The world, says the New York Herald, has been ransacked for every imaginable article of food stuffs, and more than half the space under the great roof is taken up with the contribution of foreign Nations.

The visitor's desire for something huge will be gratified; he will see great stacks of

EMBLAMATIC GROUP IN THE AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

product piled all around him and reaching high in the air; mountains of food stuffs on all sides. All varieties of tastes are catered to in the individual display, but the ensemble is not altogether pleasing. It is only from the east and west galleries that the visitor can obtain an idea of the immensity of the general display. Mosques, towers, castles, temples, pagodas and structures embracing every known variety of architecture crowd upon each other in pleasing confusion, and offer to the beholder a vision of what has been in the building line since the world began, and what may be expected in years to come where the laws and regulations regarding such things are lax.

The main floor of the great hall is divided between foreign countries and the States composing the great American Union. Other Nations than the United States occupy the space north of the grand or central aisle, which runs east from the main entrance, and the various States are to the South of it. There is no reason why the visitor should be dazzled by the multiplicity of displays if he will but keep the plan of arrangement in his head. When he gets to the galleries it will be somewhat different, for there he will come across exhibits of every conceivable kind, representing the work of thousands of private individuals and representing a bewildering array.

But as to the displays of the Nations from over the sea. The mighty countries of the European continent are here prepared to assert themselves and claim the attention they consider their due. Great Britain, France, Russia, the wheat field of Europe, and Germany have been given the largest areas, and these have been divided to the best advantage.

Brightness is a characteristic of the English section, gaudy showcases of every description abounding, bearing in gilt letters the names of exhibitors and the wares to be displayed. A feature, however, that does not come under the head of shopkeeping exhibits is the model of the stud farm of the husband of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, at Highgate, not far from London. Every detail in the model, from the clock tower over the stable to the horses in the stalls, has been faithfully reproduced. This farm is one of the largest of its kind in the world, and breeders will view the model with much more than ordinary interest.

The greater part of the space allotted to Australia has been appropriated by New South Wales, which has constructed a pavilion almost entirely of bales of wool. This structure claims no particular originality of design, its chief merit being the unique character of the material composing it. It is appropriate, however, as New South Wales is a famous sheep raising country. Inside of this woolen rampart there is an exhibit, tastefully arranged, of all the agricultural products of the most advanced of the great divisions of the island continent. A feature of the pavilion is a large and solid ox wagon, constructed for travel in the bush.

Canada's pavilion is rather an imposing

LIVE STOCK PAVILION.

edifice, being topped by a mammoth stuffed deer, whose many branched antlers stretch out far and wide. Beside this monarch of the glen stands the plow. In the centre the Dominion trophy rises to a hight of twenty-four feet, with the Canadian arms emblazoned on the front. There is a lavish use of bunting, which tends to give the pavilion a very gay and picturesque appearance. At the sides are rows of sheives upon which stand long lines of sample jars containing the products of the Canadian soil. Each province in the Dominion is represented, the showing in each instance being a creditable one.

Like the parent country Canada has something in the cheese line itself, consisting of a cheese weighing twenty-six thousand pounds. The milk of ten thousand cows has gone to make up the bulk of this monster, and it was necessary to strengthen that part of the floor upon which it rests. It stands alone in point of size and weight and acknowledges no rival whatever. When the exposition comes to an end the leviathan, with appropriate pomp and ceremony, will be cut into slices and those who choose to buy portions of it may do so.

Ontario, Quebec and the Northwestern provinces of the Dominion have erected trophies in the large pavilion, which will be filled with the products of the various districts.

No European Nation displays a more complete or representative collection of its agricultural products than Germany. The pavilion in which her exhibits are shown is a huge affair, the design being that of a quadruple arch. Elaborate mouldings lend an effect of lightness, and so well proportioned is the structure and so well adapted to the exhibits that it does not seem to be out of place among the lighter and more flimsy pavilions around it. The Germans, apparently, have not built for the few months of the exposition, but for years to come; yet at the close of the Fair this must go the way of the rest.

Cereals and fruits of every kind grown within the boundaries of the German Empire are displayed in all forms, and, as in every other department of the exposition, Germany makes a showing of which the people of the Empire have no reason to be ashamed. There is one feature of the exhibit, though, that strikes one as somewhat strange. As each foreign country makes a special feature of its chief staple, one would naturally associate Germany with the brewing industry. Yet Germany does not vaunt her beer, but makes a special feature of her mineral waters. Her malt liquors are displayed, as a matter of course, but for every gallon of beer she offers two gallons of water from her famous springs.

Wheat in all forms is the prevailing characteristic of the Russian display, although her other cereals and her fruits make an excellent showing. The interest taken by the Empire of the Czar in the exposition is clearly shown in this department, where it enters as a competitor of the United States as a wheat growing country. The Russian pavilion is not so gaudy as some others, but it is filled with interesting material for those who wish to study closely the differences existing between the products of this country and those of its great rival.

France has a beautiful pavilion, for her Commissioners could not bear the thought that Germany should surpass her in anything. It is complete in every detail and most elaborate in finish, while the manner of the arrangement of the exhibits is decidedly artistic.

The Island of Ceylon has one of the most elaborate and ornate pavilions in the building, situated near the corner at the left of the main entrance from the west. A dozen dark skinned carpenters spent weeks of patient labor upon it, and it is indeed a thing of beauty, being fashioned in the highest style of the joiner's art. There was a time when Ceylon was famous for her coffees. Now she claims special distinction because of her teas and hard woods. The latter are shown by the timbers in her pavilion—curiously carved pillars of ebony, satinwood, kumbuk, paliu, margosa and other native woods. Some of the carvings represent high gods, others are leaf tracings, while yet others seem the outcome of the weirdness of Oriental fancy. Ceylon's merchants look for great results from this display.

Brazil, now a sister Republic, sends the entire National display from last year's exhibition at Rio Janeiro. Coffee is naturally the staple of the exhibit, and it is in evidence from the berry to the liquid in the breakfast cup. The entire process of its production from first to last is elaborately illustrated, and a series of samples will show the different varieties. It is the most complete showing Brazil has ever made.

Now the stunted, little considered Kaffir comes to the front from Cape Colony, but the display is more of an ethnological than an agricultural character. Ornaments that deck the persons of the dark skinned savages on saints' and fast days, as well as state occasions, are shown in the greatest profusion, together with necklaces that form a combined gown and crinoline for the maids or matrons who wear them.

The stork of Denmark has taken his roost hard by the South African ostrich, perched on the roof of one of the two cottages that form the Danish pavilion. In contrast to the showy and elaborate edifices on every side of them, these cottages, whose quaint roofs are covered with thatch and whose windows contain picturesque diamond shaped panes of glass, present quite an old time appearance, and diffuse an atmosphere *of the* long ago. In fact, *such* dwellings as these are a grateful *relief* from the brilliancy and garishness that is the characteristic of so many of the pavilions. Denmark's display is a very complete one.

Mexico, being immediately to the south of us, feels it her bounden duty to give to the people of this country a correct idea of what she really is and can do, and, therefore, for the purpose of housing her display, has erected a pavilion more solid and substantial than that of any other country. Ornamental iron gateways form the entrances, and the same metal furnishes the material for much of the interior furnishing. Since American enterprise invaded the land of the Montezumas Mexico has made great progress in both agriculture and mining, and it is this advance that is now being shown.

France's colonies, Anam and Tonquin, have a pavilion of their own, and do not make their display with the home Government. This pavilion is in the form of a huge dome, surmounted by a star and crescent.

AN OLD DUTCH WINDMILL.

So far as taste is concerned Holland is not behind any of her big sisters in the design of her pavilion. Its front is a broad archway, with Columbus on either side, creating an effect that is pleasing.

Japan has a clever display, consisting chiefly of teas and the methods used in that country for the cultivation of the silkworm. The kingdom of the Mikado is better represented in other buildings than in this, although her exhibit in this is extremely creditable as far as it goes. Japan's contribution to the exhibit of silk culture is a valuable one.

The best illustration of silk culture is made by the Woman's Silk Culture Association, of Philadelphia. This association has been responsible in a great degree for the general interest taken in this country in the raising of silk worms and the production of raw silk. Silk worms are shown in their different conditions, together with all the appliances used for reeling silk from the cocoons and preparing it for the manufacturer. France and Spain have also made fine showings in this department.

In a style no less magnificent than that which characterizes the displays of foreign Nations, the various States of the American Union have come forward with exhibits. New York, properly enough, has been given the greatest amount of space, and while the Empire State has not seen fit to erect a pavilion that vies in gorgeousness with those of some of the Western States her showing is a remarkably good one, and a comprehensible one also. The State exhibit includes grain, grasses, cereals, animal and vegetable fibres, root crops, tobacco, hops and honey. She also has a handsome display in the dairy department. Of individual exhibits there are agricultural machinery in the annex, food preparations, canned goods, tobacco, cigars, liquors, confectionery, chocolates and numerous other articles.

Nearly every State has its pavilion, although the Western States, naturally enough, will make the most complete exhibits. To visitors from abroad these combined exhibits will be a revelation, illustrating as they do the infinite variety of soil capacities between Maine and California and Canada and the Gulf.

Illinois has a huge pavilion with wheat, corn and oats fancifully arranged in all parts of it, the idea evidently being to attract all the attention possible. Ohio has a gable ended building in which to show her products, while Pennsylvania has occupied the space allotted to her with a dome covered edifice. In making the rounds of the State pavilions, however, there is more or less monotony, even in the variety offered, unless the visitor cares to make a careful study of the displays made by the different States. The wheat growing, corn producing States, in the main, present the same features, although differently arranged and put together, perhaps: the tobacco and cotton States, and all the others which have a specialty, offer a surfeit. It would be better were there not so much to see.

In the southern annex to the Agricultural Building is a display of machinery representing the advances made from the time when men dug into the earth with sticks to prepare it for the reception of crops. The primitive plow is there, and by its side is the latest product of the inventive genius of man. There are also machines which gather up the grain, thrash it, bind it and do everything else save make it into bread. No one can really understand what has been done in the way of the improvement of agricultural machinery until he has seen and studied this exhibit.

The southwest section of the gallery is devoted to the exhibits of tobaccos, mineral waters and liquors. Biscuits, sugars and confections make a toothsome display in the northwest section of the gallery. Louisiana has a fine showing of cane sugars, and Vermont, Ohio and Wisconsin vie with each other in setting before the world the merits of their maple sugars. Makers of confectionery come out very strong in this section and have displays that will make the mouths of the feminine and juvenile visitors water copiously. The candy men have from the very first shown their eager desire to make a creditable display of their wares, and in that portion of the gallery set apart for them is to be found sweetness in every conceivable form. Chocolate manufacturers have been especially active in their preparations, and one New York firm exhibits a colossal statue of Columbus, weighing 1700 pounds, made entirely of chocolate.

The brewers of malt liquors have not been behind in their demands, as is evidenced from the fact that they occupy the entire west gallery for their display. Malt liquors of all grades are shown here, principally in bottled form.

Of more than passing interest to the public at large is the agricultural experimental station on the main floor in the southwest corner of the building, constructed upon the plans adopted by the United States Government for its stations throughout the country. Almost next to it the French Republic has erected an agricultural teaching station similar to those found at every agricultural college in that country. These two stations constitute one of the most valuable exhibits in the agricultural department. The model station of the United States is the suggestion of the National Association of Agricultural Colleges, and is under the personal supervision of Professor Henry E. Alvord, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Association. It is complete in every detail. There is a fully equipped laboratory where daily tests will be made to determine the fertility of soils for analysis. The milk and butter tests in connection with the dairy exhibit will also be conducted within the laboratory.

THE SILVER SITUATION.

EFFECTS OF INDIA'S ESTOPPEL OF FREE COINAGE.

The Price of the White Metal Takes a Big Drop—Many Mines in Colorado, Montana and Utah Shut Down—The Cost of Silver Production—The Opinion of Experts.

The demoralization in the price of silver bullion, owing to the action of the Indian Council in closing the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver, continued in Wall street, New York, until not only was the price for silver bullion itself depressed, but there was heavy selling of other securities which were supposed to be affected by the decline in the white metal. The stocks of those railroads whose earnings are dependent upon the carrying of ores from the mines to the smelters, and supplies, timber and machinery to the mines, fell away sharply. On the New York Stock Exchange silver bullion certificates were quoted first at 71, then they were offered at 70@69¾, without receiving a bid. The dealing in mining shares on the Stock Exchange of late amounts to very little. At 69 cents for bar silver, the standard silver dollar is worth intrinsically 53.40 cents.

The fall in silver caused dismay to the mine owners in the Salt Lake (Utah) region. The Daly-West mine at Park City was ordered closed down. The Diamond mine at Eureka, Nev., and the old Jordan and Galena at Bingham, Utah, were also ordered closed. The owners of mines as follows also decided to close: Sampson at Bingham; Bullion, Brock and Champion at Tinti; Caroline at Eureka; Yosemite at Bingham; Crescent at Park City, and Anchor at Park City. These have all been steady and strong producers.

The drop of silver caused consternation in Butte, Montana, among the mine owners and miners. The sudden and radical jump was totally unexpected, and therefore those most interested were nonplussed. The principal silver producers are the Alice, Moulton, Lexington and Gagnon, and the managers of each, on being interviewed, said that unless there was an immediate change for the better work would be suspended. With silver at eighty the mines were operated at a small loss, but this was sustained, as it was thought to be cheaper to lose a little than to entail the greater expense of a shut-down, the presumption being that the price would before long go up.

The following interviews bear upon the subject of the low prices of silver.

State Inspector Hutchinson, of Colorado, says: "Every ounce of silver taken out of the ground in Colorado has cost $1.55, taking into account the sums spent in prospecting and development work. There are in the State perhaps half a dozen bonanza properties which can produce silver at fifty cents per ounce." The best informed men at Aspen, Col., figure that it costs from eighty-three to eighty-five cents per ounce to produce silver in that camp.

President Hagerman, of the Mollie Gibson Company says. "I do not know of a mine in the Aspen belt, except the Mollie Gibson, which could produce silver at sixty cents per ounce. Silver at sixty cents to seventy cents will close every mine in Aspen, which means the closing of every other mining camp in the State, with the possible exception of Creede. The stoppage of silver mining in the United States will materially reduce the gold production, as so large a portion of gold is obtained in connection with silver."

That the action of the Indian Government in suspending the coinage of silver will have a depressing influence in the United States is the general opinion in banking circles. Many consider that the only method of relief lies in the immediate repeal of the Sherman Silver law. This, it is thought, will not only restore confidence in this country but will have good effect abroad in showing that this Government is willing to follow in the well tried lines of Old World financial experts.

The newspapers in India generally approve of the action taken on the silver question, but express the hope that the Government will compensate the banks, the holdings of which are largely in silver.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

THE late Leland Stanford made his first money peddling horseradish to country merchants.

FERDINAND DE LESSEPS spends his time in a covered chair in his garden and takes no interest in what goes on about him.

HORATIO J. SPRAGUE, of Massachusetts, who represents this country at Gibraltar, is the oldest Consul in continuous service. His commission dates from May, 1848.

DOCTOR KOHN, who was some time ago raised to the richest archbishopric in Europe —that of Olmutz—is the son of peasants, and his life has been one of great poverty.

THE wealthiest man in Maryland is J. Tome, of Port Deposit, who is said to be worth nearly $8,000,000. He is eighty-eight years old, but a well-preserved old gentleman.

ISMAIL PASHA, the famous ex-Khedive of Egypt, now aged sixty-three, lives in regal splendor in his palace on the shores of the Bosphorus. His wealth amounts to about $25,000,000.

EDWARD C. POTTER, the sculptor, has bought a fine bay horse at Springfield, Mass., for $800, which he will use as a model in his design for the equestrian monument of General Grant to be erected in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia.

GENERAL HARRISON has not gone into society in Indianapolis, and is rarely seen on the streets. The ex-President has a desk in the office of his old confidential clerk, Howard Cole, and transacts his private business there.

THE millionaire, Baron Hirsch, is preparing to make a visit to the Argentine Republic, where, for two years past, he has been striving to establish Hebrew colonies, and where he has purchased a good deal of land for colonizing purposes.

WILLIAM HEYWOOD, who died recently at Lancaster, N. H., in his ninetieth year, was engaged in the active practice of law until about six months ago. His name appears as counsel as far back as 1836 in the Supreme Court reports of Vermont, in which State he was admitted to the bar in 1831.

THE British war ship Blake, Admiral Sir John O. Hopkins, has arrived at St. Johns, New Foundland, from Halifax. Admiral Hopkins succeeds to the command of the Mediterranean fleet, and Rear Admiral Buller replaces him on the North Atlantic squadron. When the first news of his promotion was given to Admiral Hopkins he was greatly surprised.

THE will of W. D. McCoy, the colored United States Minister to Liberia, who died in that country a few weeks ago, has been received at Indianapolis for probate. It provides that eventually his entire estate shall revert to the Indianapolis public schools. The net revenue will amount to $1000 annually.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR JULY 9.

Lesson Text: "Paul at Philippi," Acts xvi., 19-34—Golden Text: Acts xvi., 31—Commentary.

19. "They caught Paul and Silas and drew them into the market place unto the rulers." The previous three verses tell of the healing of a woman who had an evil spirit, by means of which she brought gain to her masters, but being healed she was of no more use to them, and hence their rage against the apostles. What a devil we have to contend with, to whom a sound mind in a sound body is something distasteful! Let us all the more bless the Lord, who healeth our diseases.

20. "These men, being Jews, do exceedingly trouble our city." It is all right to ruin people soul and body, but those who seek the welfare of soul and body are accounted troublers. It grieved Sanballat and Tobiah exceedingly that a man had come to seek the welfare of Israel (Neh. ii., 10). It grieved the Jews that Jesus had come to heal the sick and raise the dead. And I have actually seen ministers grieved that a man should in their town teach people to love the Bible more, and thus be saved from sin and folly.

21. "And teach customs which are not lawful for us to receive, neither to observe, being Romans." They did not know that the men who were prosecuting were Romans also (verse 37) and loyal citizens. If to honor God is contrary to Roman custom, then Rome is not on God's side.

22. "And the multitude rose up together against them." The whole world lieth in the wicked one (I John v., 19, R. V). Marvel not if the world hate you (John xv., 18). If the world does not hate us, we cannot be very like our Master, but it was the religious world that hated Him.

23. "And when they had laid many stripes upon them they cast them into prison." This seemed like very poor treatment from the man of Macedonia who said, "Come over and help us," but Paul understood it, having been told at the start that he was to suffer for Jesus's sake (chapter ix., 16) and having already, on his first tour, had considerable experience of it.

24. "Who, having received such a charge, thrust them into the inner prison and made their feet fast in the stocks." And it is not at all likely that he used much tenderness in handling them. So with torn and bleeding backs they find themselves well under the power of the enemy. Without friends and without influence they suffer this shameful treatment (I Thess. ii., 2) simply because they had interfered in the unlawful gains. Men have been murdered in our own day for the same cause. The world changes not.

25. "And at midnight Paul and Silas prayed and sang praises unto God, and the prisoners heard them." Truly they were putting in practice the words of the psalmist, "I will bless the Lord at all times. His praise shall continually be in my mouth" (Ps. xxxiv., 1). They were filled with the spirit of Daniel and his companions, who went cheerfully to the lion's den and to the fiery furnace for the sake of their God.

26. "And suddenly there was a great earthquake, and every one's bonds were loosed." Their songs were heard in heaven as well as on earth, and though they had no influence in the city see the power they had in heaven. A quaking earth, open prison doors and all bonds loosed. Surely this is suggestive of coming events and reminds us of His death and resurrection and the accompanying events of earthquake and resurrection of the saints. He came to proclaim liberty to the captives and the opening of the prison to them that ars bound (Isa. lxi., 1).

27. "And the keeper of the prison, awakening out ot his sleep, would have killed himself." While the righteous, although in great suffering, were praising God, the ungodly, though perhaps on the verge of eternal torment, were in health and asleep. What a mercy to awaken such ere it be too late! Then in his blindness, not knowing of the hereafter, the jailer would have rushed madly into it, only to find himself in hopeless despair. Read carefully Luke xvi., 22, 23; Rev. xiv., 9-11; Job xxxvi., 18.

28. "But Paul cried with a loud voice, saying, Do thyself no harm, for we are all here." Here is good for evil on the part of Paul in the true spirit of his Master (I Thess. v., 15). He could not rejoice to see the jailer suffer, nor permit him to injure himself, though his own body must have been full of pain. If we endure grief, suffering wrongfully, or if we do well and suffer for it and take it patiently, God is well pleased (I Pet. ii., 19, 20).

29. "Then he called for a light and sprang in and came trembling and fell down before Paul and Silas." How well he knew to whom to go! He had never seen prisoners like these, nor met with such conduct under such treatment, and then had not Paul called out to him that he should do himself no harm? Paul's interest in him and in his welfare wrought upon him by the Spirit of God.

30. "And brought them out and said, Sirs, what must I do to be saved?" Whether he had before heard anything of Paul's preaching or had through others received any light on things eternal we are not told. But through a combination of marvelous events he is now powerfully wrought upon for his soul's good and made to see his great danger. See how much God will do to save a soul from death. Read Job xxxiii., 18, 29, 30, and the context and consider the sorrows of Jesus to save us.

31. "And they said, Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved and thy house." This is the teaching of all Scripture as to the work of salvation. His work is a finished work. It is impossible to add to it or to improve upon it.

32. "And they spake unto him the word of the Lord and to all that were in his house." No doubt they would show from the Scriptures that Jesus was the Christ and that the law cannot give life, but that Christ is the end of the law for righteousness to every one that believeth, and that believing means receiving, for he that hath the Son hath life, and he that hath not the Son hath not life (Gal. iii., 21; ii., 16; Rom. x., 4; John i.,12; I John v., 11, 12.)

33. "And he took them the same hour of the night and washed their stripes and was baptized, he and all his, straightway." Here is a public confession of their faith in Christ, or, perhaps more correctly, a formal confession, and also fruits meet for repentance. Thus faith in Christ, or, as in John i., 12, "receiving Christ," makes sinners into children of God, and the love of Christ constrains to good works.

34. "And when he had brought them into his house he set meat before them and rejoiced, believing in God with all his house." In verse 15 we saw Lydia's household all saved and now another. Behold the Spirit of God at work, but do not forget the sore trials of the agents by whom the Spirit wrought. How much are you willing to endure for Christ's sake it He will only use you for the salvation of souls.—Lesson Helper.

THE temperature of Norway varies little, and statistics show that the average duration of life there is greater than in any other part of the world.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "Arrogance and Humility."

TEXT: "*God be merciful unto me, a sinner!*"—Luke xviii., 13.

No mountain ever had a more brilliant coronet than Mount Moriah. The glories of the ancient temple blazed there. The mountain top was not originally large enough to hold the temple, and so a wall 600 feet high was erected, and the mountain was built out into that wall.

It was at that point that satan met Christ and tried to persuade Him to cast Himself down the 600 feet. The nine gates of the temple flashed the light of silver and gold and Corinthian brass, which Corinthian brass was mere precious stones melted and mixed and crystallized. The temple itself was not so very large a structure, but the courts and the adjuncts of the architecture made it half a mile in circumference.

We stand and look upon that wondrous structure. What's the matter? What strange appearance in the temple? Is it fire? Why, it seems as if it were a mantle all kindled into flame. What's the matter? Why, its the hour of morning sacrifice, and the smoke on the altar rises and bursts out of the crevices and out of the door and wreathes the mountain top with folds of smoke through which glitter precious stones gathered and burnished by royal munificence.

I see two men mounting the steps of the building. They go side by side; they are very unlike; no sympathy between them—the one the pharisee, proud arrogant, pompous; he goes up the steps of the building, he seems by his manner to say: "Clear the track! Never before came up these steps such goodness and consecration."

Beside him was the publican, bowed down, seemingly, with a load on his heart. They reach the inclosure for worship in the midst of the temple. The pharisee goes close up to the gate of the holy of holies. He feels he is worthy to stand there. He says practically: "I am so holy I want to go into the holy of holies. Oh Lord, I am a very good man! I am a remarkably good man. Why, two days in the week I eat absolutely nothing. I am so good. I'm very generous in my conduct toward the poor. I have no sympathy with the common rabble; especially have I none with this poor, miserable, commonplace, wretched publican, who happened to come up the stairs beside me."

The publican went clear to the other side of the inclosure, as far away from the gate of the holy of holies as he could get, for he felt unworthy to stand near the sacred place. And the Bible says he stood afar off. Standing on the opposite side of this inclosure, he bows his head, and as orientials when they have any trouble beat their breasts, so he begins to pound his breast as he cries, "God be merciful to me, a sinner!"

Oh, was there ever a greater contrast? The incense that wafted that morning from the priest's censer was not so sweet as the publican's prayer floating into the opening heavens, while the prayer of the pharisee died on his contemptuous lips and rolled down into his arrogant heart. Worshiping there, they join each other and go side by side down the steps, the pharisee cross, wretched, acrid, saturnine—the publican with his face shining with the very joys of heaven, for "I tell you that this man went down to his house justified rather than the other."

Now, I put this publican's prayer under analysis, and I discovered in the first place that he was persuaded of his sinfulness. He was an honest man; he was a taxgatherer; he was an officer of the government. The publicans were taxgatherers, and Cicero says they were the adornment of the State. Of course they were somewhat unpopular, because people then did not like to pay their taxes any better than people now like to pay their taxes, and there were many who disliked them.

Still I suppose this publican, this tax gatherer, was an honorable man. He had an office of trust; there were many hard things said about him, and yet, standing there in that enclosure of the temple amid the demonstrations of God's holiness and power, he cries out from the very depths of his soul, "God be merciful to me, a sinner!" By what process shall I prove that I am a sinner? By what process shall I prove that you are a sinner? Shall I ask you to weigh your motives, to scan your actions, to estimate your behavior? I will do nothing of the kind. I will draw my argument rather from the plan of the work that God has achieved for your salvation.

You go down in a storm to the beach, and you see wreckers put on their rough jackets and launch the lifeboat and then shoot the rockets to show that help is coming out into the breakers, and you immediately cry, "A shipwreck!" And when I see the Lord Jesus Christ putting aside robe and crown and launch out on the tossing sea of human suffering and satanic hate, going out into the thundering surge of death, I cry, "A shipwreck!"

I know that our souls are dreadfully lost by the work that God has done to save them. Are you a sinner! Suppose you had a commercial agent in Charleston or San Francisco, or Chicago, and you were paying him promptly his salary, and you found out after awhile that notwithstanding he had drawn the salary he had given nine-tenths of all the time to some other commercial establishment. Why, your indignation would know no bounds. And yet that is just the way we have treated the Lord.

He sent us out into the world to serve Him. He has taken good care of us. He has clothed us, He has sheltered us, and He has surrounded us with 10,000 benefactions, and yet many of us have given nine-tenths of our lives to the service of the world, the flesh and the devil. Why, my friend, the Bible is full of confessions, and I do not find anybody is pardoned until he has confessed.

What did David say? "I will confess my transgressions unto the Lord." What did Isaiah say? "Woe is me, because I am a man of unclean lips." What did Ezra say? "Our iniquities are increased over our head, and our trespass is grown up into heaven." And among the millions before the throne of God to-night not one got there until he confessed. The coast of eternal sorrow is strewn with the wreck of those who, not taking the warning, drove with the cargo of immortal hope into the white tangled foam of the breakers.

> Repent! the voice celestial cries,
> Nor longer dare delay;
> The wretch that scorns the mandate dies
> And meets the fiery day.

But I analyze the publican's prayer a step further, and I find that he expected no relief except through God's mercy. Why did not he say, I am an honorable man. When I get $10 taxes, I pay them right over to the government. I give full permission to anybody to audit my accounts. I appeal to Thy justice, O God! He made no such plea. He threw himself flat on God's mercy.

Have you any idea that a man by breaking off the scales of the leprosy can change the disease? Have you any idea that you can by changing your life change your heart—that you can purchase your way to heaven? Come, try it. Come, bring all the bread you ever gave to the hungry, all the medicine you ever gave to the sick, all the kind words you have ever uttered, all the kind deeds that have ever distinguished you. Add them all up into the tremendous aggregate of good words and works, and then you will see Paul sharpen his knife as he cuts that spirit of self satisfaction as he cries, "By the deeds of the law there shall no flesh be justified."

Well, say a thousand men in this audience, if I am not to get anything in the way of peace from God in good works, how am I to be saved? By mercy. Here I stand to tell the story; mercy, mercy, long suffering mercy; sovereign mercy, infinite mercy, omnipotent mercy, everlasting mercy. Why, it seems in the Bible as if all language were exhausted, as if it were stretched until it broke, as if all expression were struck dead at the feet of prophet and apostle and evangelist when it tries to describe God's mercy.

Oh, says some one, that is only adding to my crime if I come and confess before God and seek His mercy. No, no. The murderer has come, and while he was washing the blood of his victim from his hands, looked into the face of God and cried for mercy, and his soul has been white in God's pardoning love. And the soul that has wandered off in the streets and down to the very gates of hell has come back to her Father's house, throwing her arms around His neck, and been saved by the mercy that saved Mary Magdalen.

But, says some one, you are throwing open that door of mercy too wide. No, I will throw it open wider. I will take the responsibility of saying that if all this audience, instead of being gathered in a semicircle, were placed side by side, in one long line, they could all march right through that wide open gate of mercy. "Whosoever." "whosoever." Oh, this mercy of God—there is no line long enough to fathom it; there is no ladder long enough to scale it; there is no arithmetic facile enough to calculate it; no angel's wing can fly across it.

Heavenly harpers, aided by choirs with feet like the sun, cannot compass that harmony of mercy, mercy. It sounds in the rumbling of the celestial gate. I hear it in the chiming of the celestial towers. I see it flashing in the uplifted and downcast coronets of the saved. I hear it in the thundering tread of the bannered hosts around about the throne, and then it comes from the harps and crowns and thrones and processions to sit down, unexpressed, on a throne overtopping all heaven—the throne of mercy.

How I was affected when some one told me in regard to that accident on Long Island sound, when one poor woman came and got her hand on a raft as she tried to save herself, but those who were on the raft thought there was no room for her, and one man came and most cruelly beat and bruised her hands until she fell off. Oh, I bless God that this lifeboat of the gospel has room enough for the sixteen hundred millions of the race—room for one, room for all, and yet there is room!

I push this analysis of the publican's prayer a step further and find that he did not expect any mercy except by pleading for it. He did not fold his hands together as some do, saying: "If I'm to be saved, I'll be saved. If I'm to be lost, I'll be lost, and there is nothing for me to do." He knew what was worth having was worth asking for; hence this earnest cry of the text, "God be merciful to me, a sinner!"

It was an earnest prayer, and it is characteristic of all Bible prayers that they were answered—the blind man, "Lord, that I may receive my sight;" the leper, "Lord, if Thou wilt, Thou canst make me clean;" sinking Peter, "Lord, save me;" the publican, "God be merciful to me, a sinner!" But if you come up with the tip of your finger and tap at the gate of mercy, it will not open. You have got to have the earnestness of the warrior who, defeated and pursued, dismounts from his lathered steed and with gauntleted fist pounds at the palace gate.

You have got to have the earnestness of the man who, at midnight, in the fourth story, has a sense of suffocation, with the house in flames, goes to the window and shouts to the firemen, "Help!" Oh, unforgiven soul, if you were in full earnest I might have to command silence in the auditory, for you prayer would drown the voice of the speaker, and we would have to pause in the great service. It is because you do not realize your sin before God that you are not this moment crying, "Mercy, mercy, mercy!"

This prayer of the publican was also an humble prayer. The pharisee looked up: the publican looked down. You cannot be saved as a metaphysician or as a rhetorician, you cannot be saved as a scholar; you cannot be saved as an artist; you cannot be saved as an official. If you are ever saved at all, it will be as a sinner. "God be merciful to me, a sinner!"

Another characteristic of the prayer of the publican was, it had a ring of confidence. It was not a cry of despair. He knew he was going to get what he asked for. He wanted mercy; he asked for it, expecting it. And do you tell me, O man, that God has provided this salvation and is not going to let you have it?

If a man build a bridge across a river, will he not let people go over it? If a physician gives a prescription to a sick man, will he not let him take it? If an architect puts up a building, will he not let people in it? If God provides salvation, will He not let you have it? Oh, if there be a pharisee here, a man who says, I am all right, my past life has been right, I don't want the pardon of the gospel, for I have no sin to pardon, let me say that while that man is in that mood there is no peace for him, there is no pardon, no salvation, and the probability is he will go down and spend eternity with the lost pharisee of the text.

But if there be here one who says I want to be better, I want to quit my sins, my life has been a very imperfect life, how many things have I said that I should not have said, how many things I have done I should not have done, I want to change my life, I want to begin now, let me say to such a soul, God is waiting, God is ready, and you are near the kingdom, or rather you have entered it, for no man says I am determined to serve God and surrender the sins of my life; here, now, I consecrate myself to the Lord Jesus Christ who died to redeem me; no man from the depth of his soul says that but he is already a Christian.

My uncle, the Rev. Samuel K. Talmage, of Augusta, Ga., was passing along the streets of Augusta one day, and he saw a man, a black man, step from the sidewalk out into the street, take his hat off and bow very slowly. My uncle was not a man who demanded obsequiousness, and he said, "What do you do that for?" "Oh," says the man, "massa, the other night I was going along the street, and I had a burden on my shoulder, and I was sick, and I was hungry, and I came to the door of your church, and you were preaching about 'God be merciful to me, a sinner!' and I stood there at the door long enough to hear you say that if a man could utter that prayer from the depth of his soul God would pardon him and finally take him to heaven. Then I put my burden on my shoulder, and I started home. I got to my home and I sat down, and I said, 'God be merciful to me, a sinner!' but it got darker and darker, and then, massa, I got down on my knees, and I said, 'God be merciful to me, a sinner!' and the burden got heavier, and it got darker and darker. I knew not what to do. Then I got down on my face, and I cried, 'God be merciful to me, a sinner!' and away off I saw light coming, and it came nearer and nearer until all was bright in my heart, and I rose. I am happy now—the burden is all gone—and I said to myself if ever I meet you in the street I would get clear off the sidewalk, and I would bow down and take my hat off before you. I feel that I owe more to you than to any other man. That is the reason I bow before you."

Oh, are there not many now who can utter this prayer, the prayer of the black man, the prayer of the publican, "God be merciful to me, a sinner?" While I halt in the sermon, will you not all utter it? I do not say audibly, but utter it down in the depths of your souls' consciousness. Yes, the sigh goes all through the galleries, it goes all through the pews, it goes all through these aisles, sigh after sigh—God be merciful to me, a sinner!

Have you all uttered it? No, there is one soul that has not uttered it, too proud to utter it, too hard to utter it. O Holy Spirit descend upon that one heart. Yes, he begins to breathe it now. No bowing of the head yet, no starting tear yet, but the prayer is beginning—it is born. God be merciful to me, a sinner! Have all uttered it? Then I utter it myself, for no one in all the house needs to utter it more than my own soul—God be merciful to me, a sinner!

SUCCEEDS ADMIRAL TRYON.

Vice-Admiral Culme-Seymour in Command of the Mediterranean Station.

Vice-Admiral Sir Michael Culme-Seymour has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the British Mediterranean station, to succeed Vice-Admiral Sir George Tryon, drowned in the Victoria disaster.

Sir Michael entered the navy in 1850, became a captain in 1865, a rear admiral in 1882, and a vice-admiral in 1888. He served in the Burmah war of 1852, in the Baltic and Black Seas during the Crimean war, and in the China war.

FOUR million seven hundred and fifty-nine thousand seven hundred and sixty-two pounds of maple sugar have been weighed for inspection in Burlington, Vt., this year.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

26			
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, 1892, choice	$2 57½	@	$2 60
Medium, 1892, choice	1 97½	@	2 00
Pea, 1892, choice	1 97½	@	2 00
Red kidney, 1892, choice	2 85	@	3 00
White kidney, 1892, choice	2 00	@	2 10
Lima, Cal., ₱ bush	2 20	@	—
Green peas, 1892, ₱ bbl	1 80	@	1 85
BUTTER.			
Creamery—St. & Penn, extra	21½	@	22
St. & Penn., first	—	@	—
Western, firsts	19½	@	20½
Western, second	18	@	19
Western, third	17	@	—
State dairy—half tubs and pails, extras	—	@	21
Half tubs and pails, firsts	19½	@	20
Half tubs and pails, second	18	@	19
Welsh tubs, extras	20	@	20½
Welsh tubs, firsts	19	@	19½
Welsh tubs, seconds	18	@	18½
Western—Im. creamery, firsts	17	@	18
W. Im. creamery, seconds	16	@	—
W. Im. creamery, thirds	15	@	15½
Western Factory, fresh firsts	—	@	16
W. Factory, second	15	@	15½
W. Factory and dairy, thirds	14	@	14½
CHEESE.			
State Factory—Full cream, white, fancy	—	@	9
Full cream, colored, fancy	—	@	9¼
Full cream, good to prime	8¾	@	8¾
Part skims, choice	—	@	5
Part skims, good to prime	4	@	4½
Part skims, common	1	@	1½
Full skims	—	@	⅞
EGGS.			
State and Penn—Fresh	16½	@	—
Western—Fresh, fancy	15¾	@	16
Duck eggs	—	@	
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples—King, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Common green, ₱ crate	50	@	75
Early Harvest, ₱ ½ bbl	—	@	
Grapes, up river, Del., 5 lb	—	@	—
Cherries, fancy, black, ₱ lb	10	@	12
Strawberries, up-river, quart	6	@	12
Gooseberries, ₱ quart	5	@	6
Huckleberries, Jersey, ₱ qt	12	@	15
Watermelons, ₱ 100	12 00	@	25 00
Muskmelons, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	3 50
HOPS.			
State—1892, choice	22	@	22½
1892, prime	21	@	21½
1892, common to good	18	@	20½
Old odds	5	@	9
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls—Jersey, State, Penn.	—	@	13
Western, ₱ lb	—	@	13
Chickens, local, ₱ lb	—	@	—
Western, ₱ lb	—	@	—
Roosters, old, ₱ lb	8	@	8½
Turkeys, ₱ lb	9	@	10
Ducks—N. J., N. Y., Penn., ₱ pair	70	@	90
Western, ₱ pair	55	@	75
Geese, Western, ₱ pair	1 12	@	1 37
Pigeons, ₱ pair	30	@	45
DRESSED POULTRY—FRESH KILLED.			
Turkeys, ₱ lb	8	@	11
Chickens, Phila, ₱ lb	25	@	32
Western, ₱ lb	18	@	24
Fowls—St. and West, ₱ lb	11½	@	12
Ducks—Fair to fancy, ₱ lb	—	@	—
Eastern, ₱ lb	—	@	—
Spring, L. I., ₱ lb	19	@	20
Geese—Western, ₱ lb	—	@	—
Squabs—Dark ₱ doz	1 50	@	1 75
White, ₱ doz	2 50	@	2 75
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes—State, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Norfolk, Rose, ₱ bbl	2 75	@	—
N. C., Rose, ₱ bbl	2 75	@	—
L. I., in bulk, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Cabbage, Norfolk, ₱ bbl	50	@	1 00
Onions—Eastern, yellow, bbl.	—	@	—
Maryland, ₱ bbl	4 00	@	4 25
State, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Peas, L. I., ₱ bag	1 75	@	2 25
Cucumbers, Savannah, ₱ crate	30	@	40
String beans, N. C., ₱ basket	75	@	1 25
Asparagus, doz. bunches	1 00	@	1 75
Tomatoes, Florida, ₱ crate	75	@	1 50
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—City Mill Extra	3 90	@	4 00
Patents	4 10	@	4 20
Wheat, No. 2 Red	70	@	72½
Rye—State	58	@	60
Barley—Two-rowed State	—	@	—
Corn—Ungraded White	—	@	—
Oats—No. 2 White	38¾	@	39
Mixed Western	36	@	37½
Hay—Good to Choice	80	@	95
Straw—Long Rye	55	@	70
Lard—City Steam	08.75	@	09.00
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, City dressed	7	@	8¾
Milch Cows, com. to good	24 00	@	60 00
Calves, City dressed	8½	@	11½
Sheep, ₱ 100 lbs	3 45	@	5 00
Lambs, ₱ lb	5¾	@	7
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lbs	6 25	@	6 75
Dressed	8	@	9½

FOR THE HOUSEWIFE.

ICE FOR SICK ROOMS.

Cut a piece of clean flannel (white is best) about ten inches or more square. Place this over the top of a glass pitcher or even a tumbler, pressing the flannel down half-way or more into the vessel. Then bind the flannel fast to the top of the glass with a string or piece of tape. Now put the ice into the flannel cup and lay another piece of flannel five or six inches square upon the ice. Arranged thus ice will keep many hours.—[New York Recorder.

AN IDEAL CLOTHES CLOSET.

A woman whose experience any other woman can duplicate, sends forth a protest against the universal practice of putting out of reach the hooks in clothes closets. The average height of woman is five feet two inches, but rarely does one find a house in a city or country in which any attention has been paid to this fact in arranging closets. The hooks are usually placed about six feet from the floor, and above them is placed a shelf, which is almost useless unless a woman mounts on a chair every time she wishes her bonnet or shawl. In the ideal closet the hooks are only four and one-half feet from the floor and the shelf two or three inches above them. The closet should be supplied with yokes, as clothing of all kinds keeps in much better shape when hung on yokes. The floors of closets should be smooth and all cracks should be filled up that dust may not collect therein.—[New York Commercial Advertiser.

TO KEEP STARCH FROM STICKING.

To prevent starch from "sticking" various things are useful. Clean white lard is as good as any. Put a heaped teaspoonful of it to a full pint of thick starch while hot, stirring it well through and through the mass along with a pinch of salt. White wax, white soap and paraffine are all used in like fashion. Put in a bit of either as big as the end of your thumb while the starch is boiling hot, and stir until thoroughly dissolved.

For the collars and cuffs and shirt bosoms paraffine is perhaps best, as it helps towards a polish. Put in likewise two tablespoonfuls of strong gum arabic water. To make this choose the cleanest white gum and pour a pint of boiling water over four ounces of it. Let it stand till thoroughly dissolved, then strain and bottle for use. The gum much diluted is a fine stiffening for nets, muslins and other meshy fabrics that starch might blue and cloud.

Gum tragacanth can be used in like manner, and gives a clearer liquid, besides being very much cheaper. To dissolve it use cold water, as hot cooks it and utterly ruins it.—[New York World.

RECIPES.

Saratoga Pudding—Mix a cupful of chopped suet and a cupful of molasses, add a cupful of milk, three cupfuls of sifted flour, a teaspoonful of cinnamon, half a tablespoonful of salt and one grated nutmeg; beat well and add a cupful of seeded raisins and a cupful of dried currants, with a spoonful of baking powder; mix well; pour in a greased mold and stand three hours. Serve with sauce.

Cocoanut Cream—Three cups grated cocoanut, three cups of milk, three cups white sugar and three eggs. Boil the milk and sugar with a piece of cinnamon for a few minutes, pour it over the grated cocoanut and let cool. Strain it through a cloth, pressing well with the hand, so that the full flavor of the cocoanut is extracted; beat the eggs well and add. Set over a slow fire and stir continually until it thickens. Serve in glass dishes.

Russian Salad—This consists of boiled carrots, beets, turnips and parsnips cut in small pieces by means of a tin cylinder, and inch lengths of boiled string beans. All the vegetables are separately boiled in salted water only until tender, drained and then immediately plunged into cold water to set their color. After they are dried upon a soft, clean cloth they will be ready to dress like any vegetable salad, with salt, pepper, oil and vinegar. This salad is excellent with any roast.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

THE WIND-BROOM.

The wind-broom sweeps so wondrous clean
That when you hear it upon high
Go swishing by, go swishing by,
You may be sure the sky-folk mean
To make their homes all fair to see,
Garnished, and gay as gay can be
O' nights, for starry company.
—[St. Nicholas.

THE LIBERTY BELL.

Have you heard of the great Liberty Bell which is to be sent traveling round the world, ringing a universal appeal for liberty? It has been cast at Troy, N. Y., and in patern is a duplicate of the old Philadelphia "Liberty Bell," which bears the inscription from Leviticus, "Proclaim liberty through all the land unto all the people thereof."

Another inscription which it bears is "Glory to God in the Highest and on earth peace and good-will toward men."

But the path to liberty and freedom does not always lie through peace, and even while the bell was being cast a little band of brave patriots in Cuba were raising the glorious flag of Cuba libre!

The liberty-loving Cubans have been crushed again and again by their European masters, the Spaniards, but still they rebel at the foreign yoke, and there is but little doubt that some time they will win the freedom for which they have struggled so valiantly. In the meantime, however, Spanish warships are hurrying to punish the free Cubans.

A little boy who has a toy "Liberty Bell" is in part responsible for the idea of sending the great bell throughout the world, and his little brass bell was melted in the crucible, together with many interesting historical relics of all kinds, gold, silver, bronze, etc., contributed by liberty-loving people in all parts of our great country, to form part of the metal of this wonderful bell.—[St. Louis Star-Sayings.

A CAT'S PARTY.

Once there was a black cat which had two little black kittens. They were very, very black, and looked so much alike that their mistress had to tie a yellow ribbon around the neck of one of them so she might tell them apart. The mother cat was very fond of her babies, but one day she had to lose one of them, for her mistress gave it to a boy named Charlie, who carried it home to live with him.

"Now," said he, "kitty must have a name," and as it was a very small kitten he gave it a very long name; he called it Tommy Tiddlywinks.

Well, Tommy Tiddlywinks grew and grew, and went out to play with the other cats. But one day poor Tommy got sick, and he grew sicker and sicker. Then his party happened in this way.

Charlie was sorry to see poor Tom Tiddlywinks so sick, and he said he must have some medicine. Now the cat's medicine is catnip, and they all like it, too. So one day Charlie's sister put some catnip out in the yard for Tommy to eat, when what do you suppose happened?

Why, before Tom had a chance to eat any of it Charlie saw a gray cat coming over the fence. Then he saw a black and white cat coming into the yard with her two black and white kittens; then a striped cat came crawling under another fence; and then another and still another came, until there were nine cats, all after Tom Tiddlywinks' catnip. They had smelled it a long way off, and as they all lived in the city, where it does not grow, they came to get some of Tom's, and so gave him a surprise party. After the party Tommy Tiddlywinks got well.—[Little Men and Women.

Politeness in Sweden.

When a train leaves a platform or a steamboat a pier all the lookers-on lift their hats to the departing passengers and bow to them, a compliment returned by the travellers. When you address the poorest person in the streets, you must lift your hat. A gentleman passing a lady on the stairs of a hotel must do the same. To enter a shop or a bank with one's hat on is a terrible breach of good manners. If you enter or leave a coffee-room you must bow to all the occupents.—[The Ledger.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE. - - Editor & Proprietor.
J. H. SHIMER, - - Publisher.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,..... $1.00
SIX MONTHS,..... .50
THREE MONTHS,..... .25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

SALTILLO.

John R. Giffin is seen on our streets.

Roy Henderson came home to enjoy the Fourth.

Miss Lloyd, of Hollidaysburg, is visiting the Misses Greene at this place.

Rev. Thomas continues to preach in the Baptist church and is very much liked.

New laces, cheap and desirable, just received by Mrs. K. M. Henderson, on Main street.

Philip Weaver has been quite sick, but is much improved under the care of Dr. Schofield.

John Kapp's house, together with Geo. Heeter's, begin to look like they might soon be inhabited.

Children's day services were largely attended at Hartman chadel last Sunday evening, and it is said very much enjoyed.

The wife of Geo. Abbott was buried at Saltillo cemetery last Sunday evening. She was a Miss Ravenstine and was not yet 20 years old. She died of consumption.

Among our recent visitors we notice Sherman Sollers, Sheridan Thomas and his brother Edward, Wm. Nycnm, and Howard Corbin. All are looking as if old "Father Time" had been good to them.

Prof. Roseberry's grammar school closed last Friday evening. We think Mr. Roseberry gave general satisfaction, and it is gratifying to know he will teach our advanced school this winter.

Dr. Sallie Whiteside, of Cassville, assisted by Dr. J. C. Stever, of Three Springs, in performing a surgical operation on the feet of little Jennie Wright, of Trough Creek, last Saturday. It is thought success awaits future operations.

SMITH VALLEY.

Adam M. Dell and family, of Calvin, were visiting friends here over Sunday.

G. D. Wood and wife, of Mapleton, were the guests of A. W. Pheasant's family on Sunday.

Among the many visitors to the valley on Sunday were Miss E. Clarkson, of Cassville, and Annie Clarkson, of Brooklyn.

Misses Sue Spangler and Annie Greenland, of Cassville, were Sunday visitors to our valley, having called on Misses Ella and Blanch Wright.

The prospects for a potato and corn crop are good at present, and if we have occasional showers and warm nights for the next seven or eight weeks the fall crop will be abundant.

More than a dozen of our people attended children's day exercises at Cornelius on Sabbath afternoon. They say the programme was entertaining and worthy of commendation.

The song of the reaper will be heard in this section before many days, now that one of the best wheat crops produced in this valley for many years, is assuming a golden hue very rapidly.

L. R. Smith, who has been teaching at a summer normal school at Houtzdale, and A. M. Smith, fresh from the B. N. college at Huntingdon, are spending vacation at home. They will assist their father in harvesting in his crop.

C. G. Wright, who is ever marching along the line of improvement, will soon be ready to raise his new barn. Mr. Wright is an energetic advocate of "internal improvement" which those who knew his farm ten years ago can assure.

Children's day was observed at Bowman's chapel on Sunday, the 2d inst. The program was the Columbian program modified. The modifications were such that they did honor to the program. After the general program had been disposed of in a very interesting manner, Miss Bertha A. Chilcote placed the golden sheaf by reciting a piece entitled, "The Picture on the Wall," or "The Old Minister." A few exercises like this would pierce and dot with stars the dark western horizon of Christendom, caused by Sabbath desecration at the great Columbian exposition. The exercise was one worthy of commendation and was crowned by the neat collection which amounted to between $7 and $8.

TROUGH CREEK.

Madison Swope has his lime stack smoking good.

'Squire Pheasant commenced cutting grain last week.

Buckwheat sowing is interesting many of the farmers at present.

We had a few quite gentle showers last week but not enough to satisfy the farmers. Corn and potato ground was not wet more than three inches in depth.

There was a good turnout from all along the valley at the Beavertown picnic on Saturday, and there was a large crowd with a fair sprinkling of candidates.

A. W. Wright says that his advertisement brought him a purchaser for his cow and calf and he has been worried every few days since by inquiry about the cow.

We had not the pleasure of attending the entertainment at Harmony chapel on last Sunday night a week, but we hear it highly spoken of by those who are competent judges.

Pine Grove district has a fair reputation but some one was low enough to steal Mr. Rindlaub's choke strap on the day of children's service. Hope he didn't belong to the valley.

If the cucumber crop is a failure in this valley the ITEM force had better be "looking a leetle out" as some of the women will blame them for the failure by misleading them as to the longest day of the year, which is claimed by many to be the right day to plant.

Our supervisor has succeeded in getting over most of the roads in his part of the township, and the roads are in a fair shape for travel where he has gone over them, but we notice some obstructions in the road that are dangerous and unless removed may cause serious accidents. A single fence rail in the road may catch a wheel in day time and break it or cause a run-off and cripple or kill, and a pile of rails is very likely to be run into at night when they lie too near the centre of the puplic road.

PLANK CABIN VALLEY.

The Boyer saw mill, which was burned recently, is being rebuilt.

Prof. J. F. Evans wears a big smile since the arrival of a new daughter.

The recent rains and few cloudy days have retarded the ripening of the grain very much. There has been none cut yet in this section.

Prof. W. M. Benson, supt. of Huntingdon's schools, is home to spend a few days under the parental roof.

G. B. M. Baker and family, of Newburg, visited friends during the past week at Shirleysburg and Saltillo.

Rev. C. H. Reitzell and W. B. Stapleton left last Monday on a visit to Salunga, Lancaster county, where they will spend a few days among friends.

Geo. W. McClain, one of our citizens, is the only one of the candidates for associate judge, so far as we know, who has had the courage to publicly state his position by pledging himself against the granting of license. Will the no-license people sustain him at the primaries on August 12?

The picnic at Beavertown July 1 passed off pleasantly. Quite a large crowd was present, among which were three or four Sunday schools. A good program was prepared, consisting of vocal music by the schools, several short addresses and instrumental music by the Calvin cornet band. There were also a few candidates present. The people in general seemed to enjoy the day in the woods very much.

JUNIATA TOWNSHIP.

The cherry crop this season will be light.

Mrs. J. B. Shenefelt is in attendance at the World's Fair.

The recent rains have been hailed with delight by our farmers.

Nettie B., daughter of William Breneman, is very ill with lung trouble.

An interesting Sabbath school is being conducted at Hawns' this summer.

Jacob Miller and family, of Altoona, visited friends in this vicinity last week.

Rachel, a twelve-year-old daughter of J. H. Bagshaw, is very low with lung fever.

Adam Bagshaw raised his new barn on the 15th ult. About 150 persons were present.

Farmers are busy making clover hay, and will soon commence harvesting the wheat crop.

Wesley Smith, while getting out logs recently, met with an accident which resulted in a badly bruised limb. He was taken to the residence of Adam Bagshaw where he was cared for until he was removed to his residence in Union township.

Advising Blind Leaders.

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, which was an advocate of Sunday opening at the World's Fair, although it had sense enough to treat with decency those opposed to such opening, now advises the local directors to stop quarreling with the public, retrace their steps and close the gates on Sunday. This is what it says in its issue of Tuesday last:

"It is said that none are so blind as those who are determined not to see, and that, it strikes us, just now describes the directory of the World's Fair on the Sunday opening question. Before they tried the experiment of opening the fair on Sunday they insisted that it would be the great day for the people to attend, and we confess we believed as they. After an experiment of several weeks the attendance has shown that the people really were not of the mind the directors supposed they were. The attendance on Sunday has been less, right along, than on other days of the week. Sunday, the 12th, the attendance was 71,213, against 72,889 the Saturday before, and 77,916 the Monday following. On Sunday, the 18th, it was 59,900, against 148,994 the Saturday previous, and 85,291 the Monday following. Last Sunday it was 62,028, against 128,849 the Saturday previous and 91,160 yesterday.

When the directory said they would prefer to pay back the $1,900,000 that they had re-received from the government instead of close the gates on Sunday, it was generally understood that they thought the attendance would be so large on Sunday that it would more than make good the amount that they proposed to repay to the government. But unless there is a remarkable increase in the Sunday attendance it will not pay back one-half of it, and will cause a dead loss to the exposition company. On the other hand, it is believed by many that the opening on Sunday will keep away enough people from the fair to very considerably reduce the amount of money received on secular days of the week.

The financial proposition presented is a double one, in which it looks like the directory as Sunday openers would lose both ways. First, they will lose on their proposition to pay the money back to the government, and, second, they will lose more on secular days from opening on Sunday than they will gain by the Sunday attendance. These, we believe, are the facts of the situation, and even at this late date, we believe, the directory would make money for their creditors and stockholders by closing the gates on Sunday and ceasing to quarrel with the public.

Since it has been ordered that the fair should be kept open every night, there is less reason for Sunday openeig than there was before, as any visitor can go to the fair at 4 or 5 o'clock and put in a reasonable day's work in viewing the contents of the great buildings between those hours and 11 o'clock."

The advice given by the *Inter-Ocean* is judicious, but it is not likely to be taken. The gentlemen who are at the head of this affair have resolved upon Sunday opening, and they will, doubtless, go on to the bitter end.

THE IMPORTANCE of electing the right kind of public officials is again demonstrated by the shame that has befallen Illinois.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.

I hereby announce mysolf as a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

W. J. GEISSINGER.

Grafton, Pa., May 24, 1893.

D. S. DRAKE,

-DEALER IN-

BICYCLES, CYCLING GOODS,

Electrical Supplies and Work.

New Wheels Kept in Stock.

Special Prices Quoted fo Cash.

Old Wheels Taken in Exchange. Repairing Done & Parts Furnished.

Cor. 6th & Penn Sts.
HUNTINGDON, - PA.

Go To Logan's

FOR Nails, Spikes and General Hardware, such as Bolts, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Hasps, Staples, &c.
FOR Paints, Oils, Putty, Varnish, Turpentine, Dryer, and Glass of all the usual sizes.
FOR Tinware, Glassware, Enameled Ware, Queensware and Woodenware.
FOR Drugs and all the reputable and proprietary medicines.
FOR Feed of all kinds and provisions, such as Flour, Potatoes, Meat, Fish, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Canned and Dried Fruits, Rice, Hominy, Beans, Applebutter and Syrup.
FOR Boots of various kinds and styles.
FOR Shoes for men, women and children from the heavy Shoe of the quarryman to the dainty Shoe of the bride.
FOR Slippers, the sight of which will nearly take your breath.
FOR Clothing of all grades, colors and weights, Shirts, Collars, Ties and Gloves, Hats and Caps for dress and general wear.
FOR Wall Paper and Building Paper.
FOR Carpets and Carpet Paper, Oil Cloth, Stair Rods and Curtain Poles.
FOR Ladies' Dress Goods of all styles, grades and Colors.
FOR Dress Trimmings, such as Embroidery, Lace, Cord, Ribbon, Tissel, and Buttons. Did you see the 5c Ginghams and 5c and 10c Glassware?
CASH, Marketable Produce and Railroad Ties taken in exchange for goods.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT allowed for cash and prompt payment.
CALL at the Store near Depot.

SPRING! SPRING!

Is here, and so are our goods for the Spring trade, and it gives us pleasure to announce to our many customers that our stock is larger and better than ever, and bought at such prices that in many cases we can save you FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

For House-Furnishings

we call your attention to our nice laces, curtains—poles for 18c complete. Roller blinds 19c, stair oil cloth 7c a yard, table oil cloth, first quality, 19c a yard; shelf oil cloth 6c a yard; decorated chamber sets, complete, for only $4.35. Ladies' embroidered gauze silk ties at 75c, worth $1.50.

Spring Coats and Capes, Hats

and Millinery, at prices that will astonish the closest buyer. Ladies' gauze and muslin Underwear a specialty. Vest 8c, extra value to 50c. Lisle thread vest only 29c. The best job lot of hosiery that we have ever had is here in black and tan to match the tan and russet Oxford Ties.

Spring Dress Goods.

Our line of Spring Dress Goods at 6¼c to 50c a yard is beautiful. Henriettas from 13c to 90c a yard. Ladies' Shirt Waists and Belts will be the go. We have them at panic prices. Children's Wraps and Lace Caps from 15c to $1. We can save you large money on these goods. We never had as fine a line of alll grades of

Shoes and Slippers

as now. Oxford Ties in four different colors. Men's Outing Shirts from 28c up; Men's splendid suits for $5; Boys' knee pants suits srom $1.20 to all-wool Cheviots for $3.40. Full line of Men's Coarse and Fine Shoes. Latest scyles in

Hats, Neckwear, Etc.

We take pleasure in showing our goods. Come and see our goods and prices whether you buy or not.

LYNN'S NOVELTY STORE,
Opposite Opera House, HUNTINGDON, PA.

HUNTINGDON PLANING MILL,

FRITCHEY BROS. Proprietors.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Sash, Doors, Shutters, Blinds, Frames, Flooring,
SIDING, SAWED AND TURNED BALUSTERS, MOULIDING,
Porticos, Hardwood Finish, Scroll and Turned Work, and dealers in Bill and Frame Lumber, Southern Yellow Pine and Yellow Poplar, Western White Pine, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Fencing, etc., in fact everything pertaining to a first-class Mill and Lumber Yard.

TIN SHOP.

Hoving gone into the Tinning business I am prepared to do

Roofing and Spouting

in town and country promptly and at reasonoble prices.

All Kinds of Repair Work
in my line will receive prompt attention.

I will keep in stock a general line of Tinware and will fill orders for

STOVES and RANGES
-AND ALL KINDS OF-
STOVE REPAIRS.

H. R. SCOTT,

MAPLETON DEPOT, - PA.

The Popular

RESTAURANT & BAKERY.

I HAVE just opened a first-class Restaurant and Bakery in the Haniger property (which I have remodeled and refitted) on Penn Street, next door to Geo. F. Gage's residence. Two parlors for the accommodation and convenience of lady customers will be a feature of my new apartments. Oysters, Ice Cream—everything seasonable—Suppers, Lunches, etc., will be served in the best style known to the art cuisine. I will constantly keep on hand

Fresh Bread, Pies, Cakes, Etc.

Fancy Cakes baked to Order for wedding porties, etc. Stores supplied on short notice. The restaurant at my old stand on Railroad street, near the union depot, will be conducted in connection with the one on Penn Street. My parlors on Penn St. will be open until 12 o'clock at night. Call and see me.

G. W. FISHER,
Huntingdon, Pa.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., July 6, 1893

LOCAL NOTES.

A "PSALM" OF BUSINESS.

"Tell me not in mournful numbers"
Advertising doesn't pay,
For the man's non compos mentis
Who would such absurd things say.

"Life is real; Life is earnest!"
And the man who hopes to rise
To eminence in any calling
Must expect to advertise.

"In the world's broad field of battle,
In the conflict of real life,"
Advertising is the magnet
Of achievements in the strife.

Lives of rich men all remind us,
"We can make our own sublime,"
And by liberal advertising
To the highest summit climb.

"Let us, then, be up and doing,"
In this sheet your "ads" insert;
"Still achieving, still pursuing,"
Business then will be alert.

—*Ex.*

—Harvest is upon us.

—The days are getting shorter.

—"Little brown jugs" at Mrs. Evans.

—Blank leases for sale at this office.

—Aprons and sun bonnets at Mrs. Evans.

—The trout season closes on the 15th inst.

—A full line of laces, very cheap, at Mrs. Evans'.

—Children's clothes made to order at Mrs. Evans'.

—Princess Eulalie carried her baggage in 160 trunks.

—Sewing machine needles and best sewing machine oil at Mrs. Evans.

—L. S. Wible and wife, of Huntingdon, were Sunday visitors to Mapleton.

—Rev. F. W. Curry will preach in the M. E. church next Sunday evening.

—Rev. A. W. Maxwell will preach in the U. B. church next Sunday morning.

—L. M. Speer returned on Friday from a week's visit to the World's Fair.

—Miss Emma Wilson, of Altoona, is visiting parents and friends in Mapleton.

—A. F. Parker spent last week circulating among friends and relatives in Altoona.

—Rev. D. H. Campbell will preach in the Presbyterian chuach next Sunday morning.

—E. S. Benny and wife spent the Fourth with relatives and friends in McVeytown.

—Chas. Slates was among those from this place who attended the celebration at Saltillo.

—W. A. McCarl, of Altoona, visited friends and relatives in Mapleton during the past week.

—Miss Nellie Brandt, of Huntingdon, spent a couple days of last week with relatives in Mapleton.

—Mrs. Mattie Yocum is visiting friends and relatives at her former home in Trough Creek valley.

—R. D. Kinkead and wife, of Huntingdon, spent the Fourth among friends and relatives in Mapleton.

—Mrs. A. W. Wibley and daughter, of Huntingdon, were visitors to Mrpleton during the past week.

—Misses Flora and Annie Dunn, of Johnstown, are visitors to Mapleton, the guests of B. F. Godard's family.

—A fire destroyed the dwelling house of Leonard Stell in Mill Creek yesterday the origin of which we have not learned.

—Master Ed. McCarl returned last week from an extended visit to the hospitable home of Henry Stever and other places in Hare's valley.

—Every bottle of Arnica & Oil Liniment sold is warranted by the proprietors to give satisfaction or money will be refunded. For sale by T. M. Logan.

—Leather Belting (oak-tanned, best quality) furnished to order on short notice. Call or write for prices.

H. H. SWOPE.

—MUSICAL COLLEGE.—The Summer term opens July 24th in Vocal and Instrumental Music. For catalogues address Henry B. Moyer, Freeburg, Pa.

—The old U. B. Church in this place is offered for sale. For particulars call on or address R. C. Fields President, or, B. F. Godard Secretary, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

—On account of the Fourth falling on Tuesday we are thrown back somewhat with our work, and in consequence the ITEM will reach some of its patrons a day later than usual.

—We are pleased to inform our readers that chief-of-police John D. McDonald's condition is much improved. During the past week he has been able to sit up some and partakes of nourishment freely.

—A party of young folks from this place repaired to the Igo spring on Saturday last with a bountiful supply of the necessities of life, where they spent the day in a pleasant and enjoyable manner.

—William Decker, a clockmaker of Hollidaysburg, aged 82 years, has loaded a wheelbarrow with an exhibit of his own handiwork and started for Chicago on foot, where he hopes to have his wares on exhibition before thirty days.

—More people, adults and children, are troubled with costiveness than with any other ailment. Dr. Henry Baxter's Mandrake Bitters will cure costiveness and prevent the diseases which result from it. For sale by T. M. Logan.

—William A. Orbison, son of Wm. P. Orbison, of Huntingdon, died in Atlantic City on Monday a week. The deceased was a former resident of Huntingdon, and was the founder of the Huntingdon car works. He was aged about 51 years.

—Kendig & Co., have purchased a large brick building in Huntingdon, formerly occupied by the Keystone boot and shoe manufacturing company, and will convert it into a heading factory. The enterprise will give employment to about twenty men.

—Some boys who were fishing along Stone Creek, near Huntingdon, found an infant in a paper sack lying in the bushes near the water's edge. The flesh was badly decomposed, and had evidently been there for some time. The case will be investigated.

—While workmen were engaged in digging a cellar in North Braddock the other day they found two cannon balls each weighing six pounds. They are relics of the defeat of General Braddock in 1775, and will be placed in the Carnegie library at Braddock.

—J. B. Montgomery, who has been an employee in the ITEM ofice for the past four years, left for Philadelphia last Thursday evening, where he has secured cases on the *Times*. Blanch. is a good printer and a young man of excellent habits. We hope that success may attend him in his new field of labor.

—Our base ball nine journeyed to Mount Union on Saturday afternoon last and crossed bats with a nine from that place. They returned home languid and exhausted in appearance, not occasioned, however, from defeat, but from their numerous circuits of the bases, as will be seen by the score—Mapleton 38, Mt. Union 18.

—Some newswaper man started the report that a Brookfield, N. J., girl kneads bread with her gloves on. An exchange answers: "We also need bread with our shoes on, with our pants on, and with all our clothes on. We need it badly, too, and if our delinquents do not soon pay up we will need it without any pants at all."

—It is with pleasure that we announce that our townsman, Dr. W. J. Campbell, has received official notice of his appointment as the new democratic member of the pension examining board of this county. The doctor is an exemplary young man and is in every particular qualified to discharge the duties of his appointment. Accept congratulations, Dr.

—H. H. Lane and Thos S. Johnston, two of Huntingdon's prominent business men, have leased the Huntingdon car works, which have been idle for several months, and will utilize the machinery in working on a contract which they secured from the Reformatory in constructing the new ward D, the contract price of which is $16400. It is hoped the lessees will continue to operate the plant.

—The following officers of Aldema Lodge No. 189, Daughters of Rebekah, were recently installed for the ensuing term: N. G., Miss Mattie Robley; V. G., Miss Linie Wood; Sec., H. H. Swope; Asst. Sec., Mrs. L. M. Speer; Treas., David Shore; Warden, Miss Nannie Swope; Conductor, Miss Judie Miller; R. S. N. G., J. K. Gillam; L. S. N. G., Mrs. Jennie Brumbaugh; R. S. V. G. Mrs. Lizzie Shore; L. S. V. G., Mrs. Ada McDonald; I. G. Mrs. S. P. Stubbs; O. G., Mrs. Alice Godard; Chaplain, Mrs. Lizzie Hooper.

—At the last meeting of the Presbytery of Huntingdon the Presbytery was divided into two districts, as follows: The eastern district comprises the counties of Huntingdon, Bedford, Juniata and Mifflin, and the western district the counties of Blair, Clearfield and Centre, with instructions that each district should hold an annual Sunday school conveution, and committees were appointed to arrange for them.

—The Junior Epworth League picnic held at the Igo spring yesteyday was an occasion long to be remembered by the children as well as the older ones who were in attendance. M. L. Rex, their leader, spared no efforts in catering to their enjoyment, while the parents deserve no less credit for the part they took in carrying the occasion to a successful end. The day was a delighttul one and all present enjoyed themselves hugely and returned home in the evening feeling that the day had been well spent. The Mapleton cornet band furnished music for the occasion.

—A portrait of LaFayette and a reproduction of the famous painting by Trumbull of the surrender of Cornwallis adorn the illuminated cover page of the Fourth-of-July number of the New York *Ledger*, in which Mrs. Amelia E. Barr begins a serial story of New York society, entitled "Girls of a Feather." Doctor Hepworth appears in this number with a novelette dealing with Stark and the Battle of Bennington, and S. P. Cadman contributes a lively Gettysburg story and Daniel D. Bidwell an article on "Uncle Sam's Ensigns." James Parton writes about "LaFayette in the American Revolution." Clarence Hawks has a poem describing Pickett's charge at Gettysburg. Eleanor Kirk begins a series of papers on "An Easier Way for the Working-Girl." W. Clark Russell's sea story, "The Convict Ship," is continued, as are also serials by Mrs. Southworth and St. George Rathborne. This issue contains sixteen illustrations and twenty-four pages—all for five cents.

The Rule Against Sheriff Oaks.

A rule was taken out in the U. S. district court a week ago, directed to Sheriff Oaks, of this county, to show cause why he should not be considered in contempt for permitting the escape of J. W. Elwood from the county jail on the 17th of June. The rule was made returnable at Judge Buffington's court in Pittsburg on Monday morning at 11 o'clock, where the Sheriff duly appeared with his counsel, Geo. B. Orlady, Esq., of this place, and Wm. J. Hall, Jr., of Pittsburg, to make answer. U. S. District Attorney McCandless handled the case for the other side. The answer filed by the Sheriff denied positively and absolutely the allegations made by the Government, and was read in open court, but the discharge of the rule was not pressed because District Attorney McCandless said he intended to subpoena a few Huntingdon witnesses, and would have to ask for a continuance of the case until next Saturday morning. Mr. Orlady replied that the Sheriff courted the strictest inquiry, and would therefore agree to the continuance, so that the court might have all the information on the subject that it desired.

U. S. Marshal Harrah was in Huntingdon on Tuesday and summoned Mrs. Oaks, Peter Gerloch, H. W. Petriken and several other persons to appear at Pittsburg on Saturday.—*Globe.*

The Speer White Sand Company Assignment.

This community experienced its first real financial flurry last Saturday when it became known that the Speer White Sand Company had made an assignment to J. Howard Speer, secretary of the company. The liabilities of the company are placed at about $60,000 and the assets at about $250,000. These assets consist of sand works and land in this, Westmoreland and Fayette counties and splendid residence properties in Pittsburg. The reasons given for the assignment are: Unfortunate investments, depression of the glass trade, inability to secure renewals from banks on account of the present financial stringency, and failure to make prompt collections.

The Speer White Sand Company is an extensive concern and has been doing a big business but they have been carrying considerable paper. This amounts to over $25,000 and will be met shortly. The funds realized from this and current accounts will go to paying off employees and unsecured creditors. The assignment will not affect the real estate of the superintendent L. M. Speer at this place against which judgments amounting to $1,049.66 are held. His properties sere are worth at a low estimation $4000. We confidently believe the assignment is for the best interests of the company and the business of the town.

Special Reduced Rate Excursions to the Atlantic Coast via Penna. R. R.

On July 13th next the first of a limited summer series of seashore excursions will be run. The remarkably low rate of $16.50 for the round trip will be charged from pittsburg, with proportionate rates from other points, and a choice of destinations will be allowed, whether Atlantic City, Cape May, Sea Isle City, or Ocean city.

These tickets will be valid for return passage for twelve days, thus affording ample time for either a limited trip or a restful fortnight by the sea. Many marked improvements have been made during the past year at these coast resorts in the way of increased facilities and means of pleasure for the visitor.

These rates apply on regular trains leaving Pittsburg at 4.30, 7.00, and 8.10 P. M., or on special train leaving at 8.50 A. M. on the above-mentioned date.

The special train will be run on the following schedule, and the tickets will be sold at the rates quoted:

	Rate.	Train Leaves.
Huntingdon	7 10	1.48 P.M.
Mt. Union	6 75	2.08 "
McVeytown	6 50	2.28 "
Lewistown Junction	6 00	2.45 "
Mifflin	5 65	2.05 "
Newport	5 00	3.36 "
Duncannon	4 60	3.53 "
Philadelphia Ar.		7.16 "

For detailed information address or apply to Thos. E. Watt, Passenger Agt., 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg.

Reformatory Notes.

From Record of July 1.

Population, 371.

Last consecutive number, 1188.

No. 482 returned to the Reformatory on Tuesday.

Forty-four persons signed the visitors' register this week.

The tinners were engaged in making ration pans for inmates this week.

No. 867 was returned to the Reformatory on Wednesday for violation of parole.

A large number of castings were received for the additional cell house on Tuesday.

The shirt factory received orders for one hundred and fifteen dozen shirts this week.

Officer Bowman and men repaired the dry racks in the laundry department on Thursday.

Officer Lang was in Woodcock valley on Wednesday and purchased eight lambs and three calves.

Officer Walton and men destroyed a number of Canadian thistles near the Reformatory on Tuesday.

Arrangements are being made to lay a cement pavement between the kitchen and storage room.

Officer Hoffman and men are improving the interior of the kitchen and bake house with a coat of paint.

One hundred and ninety-five paying visitors were shown through the Reformatory during the month of June.

Nos. 781, 745, 789, 802, 573, 690, 782, 780, 779, 778, 799, 798, 795. 796 and 732 received their final discharges on Saturday last.

Electrician Miller started for Chicago yesterday morning, where he will visit the World's Columbian Exposition. He expects to be absent about three weeks.

George, son of officer J. H. Nale, who has been suffering with pleuro-pneumonia for the past five months, died at his home on Wednesday morning last at 7 o'clock. The funeral took place yesterday at Petersburg, this county. To Mr. Nale and his family we extend our sympathy in their sad bereavement.

Two-thirds of the battalion composed of companies A and C, held dress parade on Wednesday. The companies acquitted themselves fairly well and company A needs to be especially commended for their deportment in marching and in dressing up to the guides. The band gave some good music which made the parade the more enjoyable.

A Little Girl's Experience in a Lighthouse.

Mr. and Mrs. Loren Trescott are keepers of the Gov. Lighthouse at Sand Beach, Mich., and are blessed with a danghter, four years old. Last April she was taken down with Measles, followed with a dreadful Cough and turning into a Fever. Doctors at home and at Detroit treated her, but in vain, she grew worse rapidly, until she was a mere "handful of bones." Then she tried Dr. King's New Discovery and after the use of two and a half bottles, was completely cured. They say Dr. King's New Discovery is worth its weight in gold, yet you may get a trial bottle free at B. O'Conner & Sons and T. M. Logan's

Notice.

—I have concluded to adopt the cash system. All meats sold after this date will be sold for cash only. Give me a call; you will find my prices right. All parties now indebted will please call and settle their accounts at once. After August 1st all unsettled accoucts will be left with an attorney for collection.

W. H. MOUMTS.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

Spring and Summer Goods

Are Now In.

Everybody Invited To Come and See Them.

Respectfully Yours,

A. B. Gillam.

Examine Yocum's

SCHOOL SHOES

Before Buying.

It is the Most Complete Shoe In the Market.

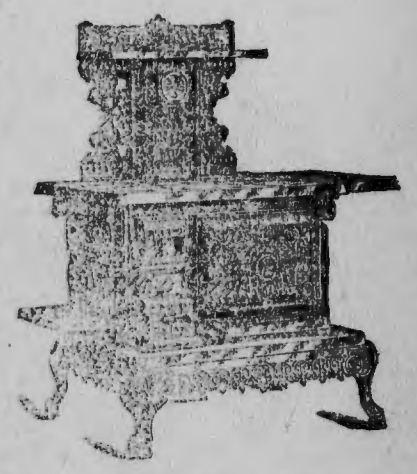
Geo W. Yocum

Hazlett Block. 402 Penn St.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

B. F. GODARD,

—DEALER IN—



Stoves and Stove Repairs,

PHOSPHATE & FERTILIZERS,

Your Patronage Solicited.

Mapleton Depot, Pa

EXTRA SESSION CALLED.

A PROCLAMATION CONVENING CONGRESS AUGUST 7.

President Cleveland Urged to This Action by Business Men, Who Demanded the Repeal of the Sherman Silver Law in Order to Alleviate the Financial Distress.

President Cleveland has called upon Congress to meet in extraordinary session at noon, August 7, for the purpose of repealing the Sherman Silver law. The determination to call the extra session the first week in August instead of the first week in September, it is understood, was definitely arrived at at a three-hours' Cabinet session, after giving full weight to the many telegrams received from all parts of the country urging this course. Another consideration which caused the President to change his mind was foreshadowed in the remark made by one of his Cabinet officers two days before, that if the President received reasonable assurance that there was a likelihood of a prompt repeal of the Sherman Silver Purchase law he might be disposed to call Congress together earlier than he had announced. It was inferred, from the fact that the President has done so, that he obtained the assurances he desired.

The following is the text of the proclamation

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30, 1893.

Whereas, The distrust and apprehension concerning the financial situation, which pervade all business circles, have already caused great loss and damage to our people, and threaten to cripple our merchants, stop the wheels of the manufactures, bring distress and privation to our farmers, and withhold from our workingmen the wage of labor, and

Whereas, The present perilous condition is largely the result of a financial policy which the executive branch of the Government finds embodied in unwise laws, which must be executed until repealed by Congress.

Now, therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, in performance of a constitutional duty, do by this proclamation declare that an extraordinary occasion requires the convening of both Houses of the Congress of the United States at the Capitol, in the city of Washington, on the seventh day of August next, at 12 o'clock noon, to the end that the people may be relieved through legislation from present and impending danger and distress. All those entitled to act as members of the Fifty-third Congress are required to take notice of this proclamation and attend at the time and place above stated.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States, at the city of Washington, on the thirtieth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and seventeenth.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

A. J. DREXEL DEAD.

The Banker and Philanthropist a Victim of Apoplexy.

A private cablegram to the firm of Drexel & Company, Philadelphia, Penn., announces the death at Carlsbad, Germany, of Anthony J. Drexel, the head of that well known banking house and a member of the firm of Drexel, Morgan & Co., of New York; J. S. Morgan & Co., of London, and Drexel, Harjes & Co., of Paris. Apoplexy was the cause of death. The news of his death caused widespread sorrow in Philadelphia, where, as a public benefactor, a philanthropist and a public spirited citizen, he is no less well known than as a distinguished financier.

Anthony Joseph Drexel was born in Philadelphia in 1826 and at the age of thirteen entered the banking house of his father, and of which he has been for many years the head. He has been prominently associated with the philanthropic work of his native city, and has made liberal contributions to charitable and elemosynary objects. Two years ago he founded, in Philadelphia, and endowed the Drexel Institute, an institution patterned after Cooper Institute, New York. In it young men and women may receive free a technical education in many branches of human labor. Its buildings cost three quarters of a million dollars and the endowment is sufficiently large to insure its continuance. Mr. Drexel was the intimate friend of Mr. George W. Childs and his partner in many works of charity. Born of a father who left millions, Mr. Drexel has largely increased his patrimony, and his wealth will probably exceed thirty millions.

SMOTHERED BY FLAMES.

Sad Death of Three of a Widow's Children.

Three children were smothered in a fire in the home of Catharine Neumann a widow, in Saginaw, Mich. The firemen arrived promptly, but did not know that the family had not escaped until the flames encircled the building.

The mother was taken out and sent to the hospital. She was terribly and fatally burned. Tilda Neumann, aged twenty years: Lena Neumann, aged fifteen years, and Frank Neumann, aged twelve years, were smothered to death. Another daughter, Alina, aged seventeen escaped with a slight scorching.

CELERY IS A GRASS.

Inter-State Commerce Commission Says It is Not a Berry.

By a decision just handed down, the Inter-State Commerce Commission has classified celery and determined its freight rate. The question came up in the case of the Tecumseh Celery Company and the Cincinnati, Jackson and Mackinaw Company, and the Wabash Railroad Company. The Commission decides that for that portion of its line over which the Western classification is in force, the Wabash road should class celery with asparagus and other vegetables enumerated in class C of that classification, and not with berries, grapes, etc.

MUCH interest has been aroused by the announcement that Professor Emmerich, of Munich, and his assistant, Professor Tsuboi, of Tokio, have discovered that Asiatic cholera is essentially a poisoning with nitric acid generated by Koch's comma bacilli.

HENRY RUSSELL, whose "Cheer, Boys, Cheer," "A Life on the Ocean Wave" and other songs were among the most popular of the time a generation ago, recently entered upon his eightieth year.

MARVIN, a New York printer, has been sentenced to a year in State prison and fined $1000 for publishing green goods circulars.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

THE little Viking, which crossed the ocean safely with its Norse voyagers, started from New York for Chicago. Twelve college students from Harvard, Yale and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology were rowing on the benches to help propel the boat up the Hudson. They will help row the Viking through the Erie Canal, Lake Erie, Lake Huron and Lake Michigan to Chicago.

THE Queen City Bank, of Buffalo, N. Y., has failed.

MURDERER FITZHUM was successfully executed by electricity at Auburn (N. Y.) Prison. He murdered on April 7, 1892, in Buffalo, the son of Mrs. Roehrl, who lived in adjacent rooms, and whom he had insulted during a dispute over rent. The son sprang to her defense and Fitzhum stabbed him to the heart.

THE three masted schooner Thomas W. Havens were stranded at North Long Branch, N. J., and two of the crew were drowned.

THE Board of Education of New York City decided to lay up the school ship St. Mary's, because the Mayor would not allow the Board of Estimate to appropriate enough money to carry on the nautical school.

THE annual meeting of the Army of the Potomac Association was held in Boston, Mass.

GEORGE W. RITTER and William Anderson, of Middletown, N. Y., were crushed to death at Roaring Brook, near Crook's Falls. The men were members of a wrecking crew at work.

THE Farragut statue in Marine Park, South Boston, Mass., was unveiled.

GEORGE E. GREEN, of Binghamton, was elected President of the State League of Republican Clubs, and James B. Townsend, of New York, Secretary.

AT a resort known as Glen Park, near Watertown, N. Y., Walter Darling, aged twenty-one years, was in a boat with Miss Abi Woolley, aged sixteen. When near the Falls the boat was capsized and they were thrown into the water. In spite of all efforts to rescue them both were drowned.

PIETRO BUCCIERI has been hanged at Reading, Penn. He killed a nurse in the hospital in which he was being treated.

THE steam tug having the Viking in tow collided with a canalboat between Amsterdam and Fultonville, N. Y., on the Hudson. The Viking's crew left the tug in a sinking condition, came ashore and towed their ship three miles to Fultonville by hand.

A BABE abandoned in a doorway and registered as "John Doe" died in the arms of a nurse in the Court of General Sessions, New York City, while two Italians were being tried for deserting it.

THE Pennsylvania Chautauqua held its opening exercises at Mount Gretna, Penn.

EX-PRESIDENT BENJAMIN HARRISON arrived in New York from Indianapolis, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. McKee and their two children. They were on their way to Cape May, N. J., where they will spend the summer.

South and West.

GOVERNOR ALTGELD, of Illinois, pardoned the convicted Haymarket Anarchists, Fielden, Schwab and Neebe.

A MISSOURI Pacific train was held up by bandits just west of Omaha, Neb.

THE New Hampshire Building at the World's Fair was formally dedicated.

MRS. P. T. HARRIS and daughter, ten years old, were drowned in the Rio Grande River, six miles west of Del Norte, Col.

THE cowboy race of 1040 miles from Chadron, Neb., was finished at Chicago when John Berry on his chestnut pony Poison rode up to the Wild West Show grounds and was greeted by Buffalo Bill, who afterward decided that he had won the race.

BROOKLYN DAY was observed at the World's Fair with a big meeting in Music Hall; among the speakers were St. Clair McKelway, Murat Halstead and Mayor Boody, of Brooklyn, and Mayor Harrison, of Chicago.

Two coffins were ordered at San Antonio, Texas, in which to bury Henry Gerry and his wife, aged eighty-three and seventy-nine years, both of whom died of old age within twenty minutes of one another.

JULIA FORCE, who while insane murdered her mother and sister at Atlanta, Ga., has been declared not guilty by a jury, which also decided that she was not now insane.

THE village of Lexington, Oklahoma, has been destroyed by fire and three persons perished in the flames. The village of Augusta, located in the northeastern part of Calhoun County, Michigan, having a population of 600, has been wiped out by fire.

BECAUSE of the arrest, through error, of Commissioner Hassler by the Columbian Guard, the pavilion of Paraguay, at the World's Fair, was closed as a protest.

THE second floor of the Color Department Building (the paint shop of the World's Fair) gave way under the weight of fifteen men. Twelve men had limbs broken or otherwise injured, but no one was killed.

THE Western railroads virtually agreed on a one-fare round trip rate for the World's Fair.

THE boldest attempt at train robbery that ever occurred in Texas was made a few afternoons ago near the village of Brackenridge, in Wilson County. The affair resulted in the killing of F. F. Martin, the fireman, and the capture of one of the robbers, who gives his name as J. B. May, a cowboy. No booty was secured.

REPORTS from Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas show that the growing crops are in good condition, but beginning to need [illegible].

GOVERNOR ALTGELD was hanged in effigy by the people of Naperville, Ill., for pardoning the Chicago anarchists.

Washington.

EXCITEMENT was created in financial and in Washington official circles by the suspension of free silver coinage in India. The white metal fell to the lowest price ever known, and its fall deranged the markets of both continents.

THE resignation of General James R. O'Beirne, Assistant Commissioner of Immigration at New York, has been formally called for.

THE test of the smokeless powder invented by Mason Leonard, of Virginia, proved so satisfactory that the Ordnance Bureau of the War Department has ordered a large amount of the explosive sent to the Sandy Hook proving ground for a more thorough test.

THE Washington authorities have decided that the postoffice on the World's Fair grounds at Chicago will be left open on Sunday hereafter, for the purpose of giving the needed mail facilities.

THE President appointed William C. Emmett, of New York, to be Consul at Aix-la-Chapelle, Germany, and James Sheakley, of Alaska, to be Governor of Alaska.

SURVEYOR LYON, of New York City, wrote to Secretary Carlisle that he could not obey his order to recognize the Custom House Investigating Commission, and gave as his reason that the body was illegal.

SECRETARY CARLISLE has received a telegram from Portland, Oregon, announcing the arrival there of the Haytien Republic with 500 Chinese aboard. The vessel was seized by the United States Treasury agents.

Foreign.

A CASE of cholera is reported on a vessel arriving in the Tyne, England, from Nantes. Five more of the crew of the Widdrington, in the port of Valetta, Malta, have been attacked with the disease, and a despatch from Mecca states that 455 deaths from the epidemic occurred on one day at that place.

THE Socialists have fared worse and the National Liberals better than had been expected on the second ballots in Germany.

COPIOUS rains in several parts of the German Empire have improved the prospects of the crops.

THE natives of one of the Philippine Islands have risen in revolt against the Spaniards and a battle has been fought. The natives lost eighty-seven killed, including the Sultan, while 300 of their number were wounded. The Spanish loss, if any, was not stated.

NELLIE HENDERSON, aged four years, and her aunt, Isabella Early, aged twenty-six, were killed by a Canadian Pacific train at Renfrew, Canada.

IN consequence of the scarcity of hay, maize and fodders, caused by the long-continued drought that prevailed throughout Germany, the Government intends to prohibit the export of those articles.

Two convicts named Cayetano Olivares and Marcelino Garcia made an attack upon a number of fellow prisoners in the prison at Pueblo, Mexico, with shoe knives, killing three of them and wounding seven others. It required the efforts of several guards to overpower the two convicts. They are said to be insane.

FOR $15 A WEEK.

Estimated Cost of Seeing the Columbian Exposition.

A few days spent at the World's Columbian Exposition has given me some fair conception of the vastness of the magnificent structures that compose this white city by Lake Michigan, writes a Washington Star correspondent. I shall not attempt any long description of the thirteen palatial buildings, whose names indicate clearly the purposes for which they were designed. I will, however, in passing, refer to the Administration Building with its gilded dome rising above the surrounding buildings, a gem of architectural grandeur, and one of the jewels of the entire Exposition.

One of the notable features connected with this building is the statue of Columbus, standing upon a pedestal fourteen feet high, directly in front of the east entrance to the building. The figure represents Columbus taking possession of America. This statue was begun by Louis St. Gaudens, but finished by Miss Mary Lawrence.

Passing from this building, I entered the Woman's Building, erected for the special use of woman and her work. It was designed by Miss Sophie G. Hayden, and indicates the harmony of grouping and gracefulness of detail which evinces the architectural scholar. To her was awarded the first prize of $1000 and also the superintendence of the design.

In one of the vast rooms connected with the building will be found exhibits of paintings, ceramics, art work, manufactures, liberal arts, fancy work, embroideries, laces, etc., in short, the exhibit is pronounced the most beautiful ever collected. Ladies of royal birth have contributed to this department; the Queen of England and her daughters, and the Empress of Russia, the Empress of Austria and the Queen of Italy have each contributed to make the woman's department wonderfully attractive.

In this building ample space has been allotted for the National Council of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Woman's Relief Corps, the King's Daughters, Young Woman's International Christian Association, Woman's Columbian Club, the Emma Willard Society, Home for the Incurables and numerous other woman societies which I cannot now enumerate.

And now, perhaps, I ought to speak of the extensive preparations which Chicago has made to accommodate the millions of people whom she expected would visit the "World's Fair." I have been astonished to notice the great number of hotels and boarding houses that have been recently erected; hundreds of these I do not think will ever be filled. There are three hotels within a block of where I am boarding, and each of them has 200 to 400 rooms, and I am informed that not one of them has boarders to any extent.

The question is often asked, "What will it cost to visit the Columbian Exposition and spend a week there?"

I need not speak of the railroad fare; that is well known; but, referring to the expenses after reaching Chicago, I have found that a good room, comfortably furnished with new furniture, can be procured for $1 to $1.50 a day. In some cases a double bed will be furnished, so that two persons can occupy the room, thus making the expense of each less.

These are present rates. It may be that next month there will be an advance, but I doubt it.

It will thus be seen that the price of a room is very reasonable. Of ocurse the figures above do not refer to the old portion of the city, but to the new—that is, in the vicinity of the Fair grounds—which, as you know, are eight miles from the center of the city.

I am staying on Seventy-second street and ride to the entrance at Sixty-fourth street gate, eight squares away, for five cents by electric cars. The location is pleasant and greatly preferable to the old portion of the crowded city, at least in my estimation.

And now I have given you the expense of a room I will close by adding the other items: First, the entrance fee to the Fair, fifty cents; then you will need a lunch, costing from twenty to forty cents; your supper on returning home need not cost over twenty-five cents; what you spend on the grounds in addition to the above will be at your own option. You will probably want to see some of the attractions in the "Midway Plaisance;" most of them will cost you twenty-five cents; and then you will want a "guide book," which will cost you twenty-five cents. To sum up, a week can be spent here comfortably and the entire expenditure need not exceed $15 or $20.

FREE COINAGE STOPPED.

Indian Government Has Closed One Mint at Least.

In the British House of Lords the Earl of Kimberly, Lord President of the Council and Secretary of State for India, stated that the Indian Council had passed an act for the immediate closing of the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver.

He added that arrangements are being made to issue rupees from the mints in exchange for gold at the rate of sixteen pence per rupee, and for receiving sovereigns and half sovereigns at the Treasuries in payment of dues at the same rate.

The Earl of Kimberly further said that it intended to introduce the gold standard in India, but that gold in the meantime will not be made the sole legal tender.

LATER NEWS.

THE eighteenth annual boat race at New London, Conn., between Yale and Harvard was won by Yale, with Harvard three lengths behind. Yale's time was 25.01 Harvard's 25.15.

THE Kings County (N. Y.) Grand Jury made a presentment censuring Mayor Boody and the Aldermen of Brooklyn for the manner in which railroad franchises were granted. The Grand Jury says it regrets the law will not allow it to present an indictment against these officials.

IN Reynoldstown, a suburb of Atlanta, Ga. Tom Fagan, an imbecile youth, nineteen years of age, killed his mother by cutting her head off with an axe, and then split her head open and otherwise mutilated the body. Mrs. Fagan had been ill and was confined to her bed.

SENATOR STANFORD'S will was filed for probate in San Francisco, Cal. All his wealth except real estate and $2,500,000, is left to Mrs. Sanford. The $2,500,000 goes to the Stanford University.

THE President has appointed Scott Wike, of Illinois, to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; James F. Tillman, of Tennessee, to be Register of the Treasury; Overton Cade, of Louisiana, to be Superintendent of the United States Mint at New Orleans Theodore S. Wilkinson, Collector of Customs at New Orleans.

THE President left Washington immediately after issuing his extra session proclamation for his summer home on Buzzard's Bay. He will remain there about three weeks.

THE survivors of the British battleship Victoria reached Malta. Admiral Tryon is said to have admitted, before the Victoria went down, that the collision was his fault.

MR. GLADSTONE'S resolution that the Home Rule bill should be reported by July 31, and should be closured in four sections, was carried in the English House of Commons by a majority of thirty

THE NATIONAL GAME.

THE Brooklyns are playing great ball.

O'NEILL, of the St. Louis team, is six feet 2½ inches tall.

TAYLOR has succeeded Robinson as Captain of the Baltimore team.

CARTER, Yale's pitcher, is the greatest college twirler of the year.

THE New York team has been a disappointment to nearly every one.

DALY and Shoch, of the Brooklyns, are utility men to be proud of.

DONOVAN is still far and away Pittsburg's most successful base-stealer.

CANAVAN is playing left field better than any Cincinnati player ever did.

DUFFY, of Boston, was the first League player to make seventy-five hits.

GRIM is considered by his fellow players of the Louisvilles their surest batter.

COMISKEY, of Cincinnati, is this season batting better than for several years.

RUSIE, of the New Yorks, is a hard pitcher for a catcher to handle. He frequently crosses his signs.

BROOKLYN plays a great up-hill game, and is never beaten until the last man is put out in the last inning.

WARD, of New York, never batted harder in his life. He is also fielding well. His weakness is in catching thrown balls.

BALL players have an idea that shaving off the moustache has a good effect upon the eye, and consequently improves the batting.

BREITENSTEIN, the St. Louis pitcher, keeps his eye on first base all the time when the ball is hit. He is a valuable man in his position.

KNOCKING pitchers out of the box is not as common an occurrence now as it was a month ago. It will probably be even less common another month from now.

THE secret of the success the Boston team is having in making home runs on its own grounds is found in the fact that the left field fence is close, and the players have made a study of lifting balls in its direction.

INFLATED batting averages are the rule this year. A man may face a pitcher five times in a game, get hit by a pitched ball, go to first twice on called balls, make one sacrifice and a single hit and still have a batting average of 1000.

THIS is a hard season for the debut of young pitchers in the big League. Almost all of the youngsters who came to League clubs for trial with big reputations have suffered at the start, as, for instance, Parrott, Stafford and Rhodes.

IN the first game of the series Harvard beat Yale at baseball on Holmes Field, Cambridge; the score was three to two, and there were ten innings. In the second game Yale defeated Harvard on the Yale field, by the score of three to 0.

HERE is the New Yorks' hospital list: McMahon, broken finger; Doyle, broken ligament in left arm; Davis, lame shoulder; Schmidt, cut in the elbow; Kelly, sick; Rusie, unsteady; Ward, with strained leg, worried in mind and tired.

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Brooklyn	34	18	.654	Baltimore	24	27	.471
Philadel.	34	18	.654	Cincinnati.	24	28	.462
Boston	34	18	.654	Wash'ng'n.	24	28	.462
Cleveland	26	21	.553	St. Louis	21	29	.420
Pittsburg	26	27	.491	Chicago	20	30	.400
New York	25	28	.472	Louisville	11	31	.262

THE LABOR WORLD.

CANADA needs farm hands.

ENGLAND has 1,500,000 union men.

FRENCH railroads have women gatemen.

BOSTON has 1000 non-union female compositors.

SEATTLE'S labor convention indorsed single tax.

EIGHTEEN States have a ten-hour law for children.

SAN JOSE (Cal.) bricklayers get $5.50 for eight hours.

AN Elkhart (Ind.) band instrument factory shares profits.

NEW YORK has fifteen unions of Brotherhood Carpenters.

WEDNESDAY is half holiday for Toronto (Canada) grocers.

FORT WAYNE (Ind.) street car hands get fifteen cents an hour.

The Famous Florentine Diamond.

The Imperial Treasury of Austria contains the Florentine diamond. This is one of the finest diamonds of the world, and is noted for its lustre and brilliancy. It is worth $450,000 and has a romantic history connected with it. It once belonged to Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgandy, who seems to have been rather careless in guarding his treasures. He went to battle one day with this diamond in his pocket and the result was that he lost it. The diamond lay on the road and a Swiss soldier picked it up. He looked upon it as a piece of glass and threw it down again, but as it fell the sun's rays caught it, and the soldier, thinking it a pretty trinket, concluded to carry it along as a pocket piece. Shortly after this he showed it to the priest. The priest admired it and gave him a coin amounting to about fifty American cents for it. The priest sold it to a jeweler for sixty cents, and a rich merchant paid the jeweler $2500 for it. The merchant sold it to an Italian duke for a thousand dollars advance on his price, and this duke sold it to one of the popes, who paid sixty thousand dollars for its possession. After a number of similar adventures it came into the possession of a Grand Duke, who married the Empress Maria Theresa of Austria, and through her it came to this Imperial Treasury. It now belongs to the royal family, and has its place in what is considered one of the finest collections of diamonds in the world.—Atlanta Constitution.

Suicide is much more common among soldiers than among civilians.

"I can heartily say to any young man who is wanting good employment, work for Johnson & Co., follow their instructions and you will succeed." So writes an agent of B. F. Johnson & Co., Richmond, Va., and that's the way all of their men talk.

We Cure Rupture.

No matter of how long standing. Write for free treatise, testimonials, etc., to S. J. Hollensworth & Co., Owego, Tioga Co., N. Y. Price $1; by mail, $1.15.

E. B. Walthall & Co., Druggists, Horse Cave, Ky., say: "Hall's Catarrh Cure cures every one that takes it." Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Inventors of anything made of wood assisted financially or otherwise to patent or place on market. Wm. Mattison, Box 3179, New York.

Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup costs no more than others and benefits more.

Beecham's Pills correct bad effects of overeating. Beecham's—no others. 25 cents a box.

SWELLINGS IN THE NECK

Or *goitre*, made my neck fully twice its natural size. For three years all my strength seemed to go into the swelling. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gave me strength, relieved distress in my stomach, and best of all, *entirely removed the goitre.* I am now in the best of health." MRS. H. C. SWINEFORD, Union County, Mifflinburg, Pa.

Mrs. Swineford.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

When other preparations fail.

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 25 cents.

"August Flower"

Miss C. G. McCLAVE, Schoolteacher, 753 Park Place, Elmira, N. Y. "This Spring while away from home teaching my first term in a country school I was perfectly wretched with that human agony called dyspepsia. After dieting for two weeks and getting no better, a friend wrote me, suggesting that I take August Flower. The very next day I purchased a bottle. I am delighted to say that August Flower helped me so that I have quite recovered from my indisposition."

An agreeable Laxative and NERVE TONIC. Sold by Druggists or sent by mail. 25c., 50c. and $1.00 per package. Samples free.

KO NO The Favorite TOOTH POWDER for the Teeth and Breath, 25c.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

$75.00 To $250 can be made monthly working for B. F. Johnson & Co., No. 3 South 11th St., Richmond, Va

GOITRE CURED SEND for FREE Circular J. N. Klein, Belleville, N. J

DELICATE WOMEN

Or Debilitated Women, should use

BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR.

Every ingredient possesses superb Tonic properties and exerts a wonderful influence in toning up and strengthening her system, by driving through the proper channels all impurities. Health and strength guaranteed to result from its use.

"My wife, who was bedridden for eighteen months, after using *Bradfield's Female Regulator* for two months is getting well."

J. M. JOHNSON, Malvern, Ark.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga. Sold by Druggists at $1.00 per bottle.

FOR FARM AND GARDEN.

REARING CALVES WITHOUT MILK.

After calves have had milk for four weeks they will eat grain finely ground and a little hay or grass. When they are three weeks old they may be taught to take a little mixed oat and linseed meal from the hand, and in two or three days will eat it from a feed box. A good substitute for the milk is oats, peas and bran in equal parts, with one-fourth part of linseed, ground together. This is mixed with boiling water, or with cold water and then boiled, adding a teaspoonful of salt to a feed of four quarts.

To begin with this the feeding should commence some days before the milk is taken from them, and the grain preparation mixed with the milk, which is gradually lessened until it is wholly withheld. If the calves have pasture this food may be gradually reduced until it is displaced by water, when the grain is given dry. Salt should be given regularly. One teaspoonful is enough for one week at first.—[New York Times.

PROFIT IN ASHES.

Ashes used as a fertilizer are generally very profitable. They supply potash to stimulate the nerves of the growing plants and are thus a true manure. In contact with the clay soil they liberate the phosphate of lime, with manure they hasten decomposition. It does not pay a farmer to produce less on his land than it is capable of producing. A large crop exhausts its fertility more than a small one, but the cost of harvesting the large one is very little more than it costs to harvest a small crop. Part of the profits from the larger crop can be used in restoring the fertility of the land. It is only when there is a profit from crops to restore fertility that failure in farming can be averted. To get immediate returns, potash is necessary in some form, and if properly used, it will enable the farmer to have a succession of large crops, thereby leaving him profitable returns, a part of which can be used in restoring the soil. With small crops and no returns, the end is failure, and ashes help to supply a strong and quick growth.—[New England Homestead.

SHEEP WITH GRUB IN THE HEAD.

We had several sheep die of grub in the head, and as we could not find a remedy for those without horns, we experimented on several, writes a farmer's daughter. We found that spirits of turpentine is a sure cure. We put two teaspoonfuls in a small bottle, set the sheep up on its buttock, held the head back, and turned half in each nostril out of the bottle. In a day or two the sheep began to eat and was soon all right. The spirits of turpentine makes them cough and sneeze, and sets them discharging at the nose. Then they are out of danger. A smaller quantity should be used if the sheep is with lamb, as the sheep swallows that which enters the throat, and if she swallows enough she will lose her lamb.

If a small dose be used, it can be repeated in a few days if the first dose does not make the sheep apparently better. Sheep owners should watch their sheep, and as soon as they show signs of grub in the head, the spirits of turpentine should be used. Some of our sheep when taken held their heads high and had the appearance of having a cold in the head. Others acted very peculiarly. They rolled their eyes, shook their heads, stretched their limbs, rolled over, and one jumped up about two feet in the air.—[New York Tribune.

FUNGUS DISEASES.

Early spraying is the key to success in the use of fungicides. W. J. Green of the Ohio station reports that the profit from spraying orchards often exceeds $20 per acre, and for vineyards much more. Combined fungicides and insecticides are recommended whenever applicable. Diluted copper sulphate mixture has the widest usefulness; copper arsenic solution and ammoniacal solution of copper carbonate come next. For the plum curculio and shot-hole fungus, spray three or four times with Bordeaux mixture and Paris green combined. For apples, use Bordeaux mixture, twice before blooming, and, adding Paris green, twice afterward. In 1892 much of the early dropping of apples was thus prevented, and as the scab was destroyed, at least half of the usual loss from decay was avoided.

Treat the pear the same as the apple before blooming, but use copper arsenic solution afterward. The Bordeaux mixture, if used too late, causes a sunset appearance on both pears and apples. Treat the quince as the apples, or use the Bordeaux mixture alone. The very tender foliage of peach-trees and of American varieties of plums must be treated with very weak mixtures, if at all. Potatoes should be sprayed at least five times with Bordeaux mixture and Paris green. Raspberries may be treated with Bordeaux mixture alone; grapes with the same until the fruit sets, after which use copper carbonate. Spray cherry-trees two or three times with Paris green, two ounces to 50 gallons of water.—[American Agriculturist.

PROTECTING HILLSIDES.

A subscriber writes us asking "the best way to prevent our red hillsides from washing and all manure and fertilizer that is put on them from going down into the branches." There is only one way in which this difficulty can be successfully overcome. That is by terracing the hillside. This is done by laying off the hillside into beds wider or narrower, as the hill is steep or the fall gentle.

On the steep hill the beds must of necessity be narrow, while where the fall is not so abrupt they may be made wider. These beds must be laid off across the face of the hill and have just sufficient fall given them in their length to carry off the water gently. Across their width they should be level, so as to prevent the water running over them and so breaking down the terraces. These terraces or beds should be laid off by running a strong furrow on the low side of each bed, throwing the soil up hill. Upon this furrow there should then be thrown two more furrows from the upper side. This makes a strong bank to hold the bed or terrace, which must then be ploughed out across the face of the hill, and of such width as can be gotten while maintaining the level character of the bed across its width.

On a steep hillside this may not be more than a yard wide, while on a hillside with a gentle slope two or three times this width can be gotten. In this way the face of the hill is broken into a regular series of steps, wider or narrower as the case may require.

These steps break the water running down the face of the hill into separate bodies and direct it across the face of the hill, instead of permitting it to run directly down the slope, carrying everything before it. The separate streams run gently in the line of the length of the beds or terraces across the face of the hill and thus do no harm.

To preserve these terraces when thus formed they should as quickly as possible be got into grass, which will bind the soil together and thus prevent future washing and the necessity for constant work in maintaining the beds. Of course, if the hillsides are not too steep to prevent the formation of wide beds or terraces, then these wide beds may be kept under cultivated crops, if desired, always being careful to keep up the outer edges of the beds, and to plant in rows running lengthwise of the beds. Hillsides laid off in this way can be manured or fertilized without any danger of losing the manure by washing.—[Southern Planter.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

The main point in a horse is action.

Do not keep your foal on short rations.

The successful breeder in the future is the one who will aim to produce the desirable horse for the road.

Never breed from a mare with a bad constitution or with a bad temper, nor from a sire with any hereditary disease.

Mares in milk are very susceptible to changes of temperature or to sudden chills from the too free drinking of cold water when heated.

Horse breeding of the right kind has not been overdone. High prices have been, perhaps, but there is plenty of room for good horses.

Persian Needle-Work.

The difference between Persian and the needle-work we are accustomed to see seems to lie in the thoroughness—sincerity, an artist would call it—of the former. Every stitch is taken with mathematical precision, and there is no slighting at any point. The wrong side of the work is as admirable in its way as the right side. In some specimens the stiches cover the design on both sides, the needle being carried across underneath, as it is in the embroidering of China crape shawls. On other pieces the needle is put back toward the wrong side close by the place it was drawn through thus throwing all the work up on the right side and leaving what looks like beautifully regular outline-work on the reverse. This is the method used in working sofa pillows, table covers, or anything which only exposes one side. But for curtains, handkerchiefs, shawls, etc., the double-faced embroidery is invariably used.

A favorite method of this Persian worker is the introduction of texts or sentences upon the border or centre of her pieces. The lettering is so quaint, angular, and disconnected that at the first look it seems like a geometric pattern. On one white linen table cover, heavily worked in flowers and foliage with gray silk, was a border of lettering wrought in gold thread. The characters were about four inches tall, and the sentiment they conveyed, "God is great; Good is good," took up a very short space; but the text was repeated again and again.—Harper's Bazar.

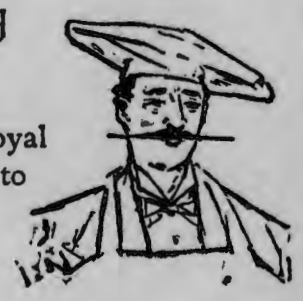
Missouri has 9301 school districts, 11,744 school houses, 13,677 school teachers, 822,430 persons of school age, and 610,550 in the public schools.

The Brave are Superstitious.

If one will take the trouble to go through the names of the bravest people in history, he will find that they nearly all suffered from some superstition or other. Napoleon Bonaparte was simply eaten by superstitions, and so was the Duke of Marlborough. Literary men have always been notoriously superstitious, from the days of Dr. Johnson, who would go back half a mile if he remembered that he had omitted to touch any one of the lamp-posts on his daily walk, to Dean Swift, who would never change a garment if he found that he had to put it on inside out, and Lord Byron who would get up and leave a dinner party instantly if anybody spilt the salt. Statesmen have not been exempt from superstitions either. Lord Beaconsfield would always take especial care to enter the house with his right foot foremost when he was going to make a big speech. Mr. Parnell had a strong prejudice against sitting in a room with three candles. William Pitt would return home at once, however important his business, if he met a cross-eyed man in the street, while Sir Robert Peel would always make the sign against the evil eye with his fingers and thumb under similar circumstances.—Chicago Herald.

IN EVERY Receipt that calls for baking powder use the "Royal." It will make the food lighter, sweeter, of finer flavor, more digestible and wholesome.

"We recommend the Royal Baking Powder as superior to all others."—*United Cooks and Pastry Cooks' Association of the United States.*



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

THE KIND THAT CURES

MRS. P. J. CROMWELL, Esperance, N. Y.

A WORLD OF JOY IN FOUR WORDS!

"Two Bottles Cured Me!"

DANA SARSAPARILLA CO.

DEAR SIRS:—For years I have been troubled with **Rheumatism**, also **Liver** and **Kidney Trouble**. Nothing seemed to help me permanently until I tried

DANA'S SARSAPARILLA

and **two bottles CURED ME.**

Yours respectfully,
Esperance, N.Y. MRS. P. J. CROMWELL.

SCHOHARIE CO. SS.

This certifies that I know the above Mrs. P. J. Cromwell to be **trustworthy** and one upon whose **word you can rely.**

A. H. McKEE, Justice of the Peace.
Esperance, N. Y.

Dana Sarsaparilla Co., Belfast, Maine.

BIG MONEY made by selling an entirely new patented article. No Competition. Exclusive Territory. Quick Sales. No Capital Required. Painter preferred. References Exchanged. Address, THE PALM LETTER CO., 15 and 17 Desmond St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Do You Sleep Peacefully

"The good things of this life

Are given us in order that life may be as bright and happy as a terminable thing can be," but to enjoy them all with a thorough relish we must not neglect the demands of nature for sleep and rest. Obtain a

Pilgrim Spring Bed

And secure that peaceful sleep which alone can give to weary mortals the full sense of the enjoyment of a healthy life.

The "PILGRIM" is made of **highly tempered steel wire**, is the PERFECTION of EASE, and will last a LIFETIME. Beware of cheap made, common wire imitations, for "they are not what they seem."

Exhibited at No. 31 Warren Street, New York; No. 2 Hamilton Place, Boston.
For sale by all reliable Dealers.

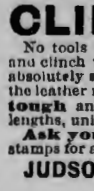
Pilgrim Spring Bed No. 501 REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

See Brass Tag Registered Trademark on all Genuine Pilgrims.
Send for Money Saving Primer, Free.

Atlas Tack Corporation, Boston.

WAREHOUSES—Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Baltimore, San Francisco, Lynn.
FACTORIES—Taunton, Mass.; Fairhaven, Mass.; Whitman, Mass.; Duxbury, Mass.; Plymouth, Mass.

MEND YOUR OWN HARNESS WITH



THOMSON'S SLOTTED CLINCH RIVETS.

No tools required. Only a hammer needed to drive and clinch them easily and quickly, leaving the clinch absolutely smooth. Requiring no hole to be made in the leather nor burr for the Rivets. They are **strong, tough** and **durable.** Millions now in use. All lengths, uniform or assorted, put up in boxes.

Ask your dealer for them, or send 40c. in stamps for a box of 100, assorted sizes. Man'fd by

JUDSON L. THOMSON MFG. CO., WALTHAM, MASS.

AN IDEAL FAMILY MEDICINE

For Indigestion, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Bad Complexion, Offensive Breath, and all disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels,

RIPANS TABULES

act gently yet promptly. Perfect digestion follows their use. Sold by druggists or sent by mail. Box (6 vials), 75c. Package (4 boxes), $2. For free samples address

RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., New York.

BLOOD POISON A SPECIALTY.

If any one doubts that we can cure the most obstinate case in 20 to 60 days, let him write for particulars and investigate our reliability. Our financial backing is $500,000. When mercury, iodide potassium, sarsaparilla or Hot Springs fail, we guarantee a cure—and our Mazic Cyphilene is the only thing that will cure permanently. Positive proof sent sealed, free. COOK REMEDY CO., Chicago, Ill.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

Do Not Be Deceived with Pastes, Enamels and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron and burn red.

The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

Delicious Drink.

EASILY MADE

CHERRY AMBROSIA TRADE MARK

SUMMER COLD. WINTER HOT.

PURE FRUIT JUICES

Quiets the Nerves. Aids Digestion.
Cools the Blood. Prevents Fevers.
Quenches Thirst. Temperance Drink.

Put up in condensed form, 10, 25 and 50 cent bottles. Ask your GROCER or DRUGGIST. To be sure you get the genuine show your dealer this advertisement; or send $1.00 to us and we will send by express, prepaid, enough to make several gallons. At wholesale only by

FRANK E. HOUSH & CO.
235 Washington St., Boston, Mass.
AGENTS wanted in each town.

Lovell Diamond Cycles

ARE THE BEST

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

AGENTS WANTED

Send 6c. in stamps for 100-page illustrated catalogue of bicycles, guns, and sporting goods of every description.
John P. Lovell Arms Co. Boston, Mass.

CALIFORNIA INSECT TABLETS—Is colorless, odorless; does not injure hands, furniture fabric (animal or plant life); kills all insects. One box, 10 plate, 15c. Dozen boxes, $1.25. Send money order. Flinn-Dunn Co., 19 East 14th St., N. Y. City.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Sold by druggists or sent by mail. 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

WHAT IS HOME without a lawn? Almost as forbidding as one without a "mother." Protect it from trespassers by erecting a HARTMAN STEEL PICKET FENCE.

We sell more Lawn Fencing than all other manufacturers combined, because it is the HANDSOMEST AND BEST FENCE MADE —CHEAPER THAN WOOD—

The new HARTMAN WIRE PANEL FENCE costs less than barbed wire, and is Humane, Strong, Visible and Ornamental.

Our Steel Picket Gates, Tree and Flower Guards, and Flexible Steel Wire Door Mats are unequaled. A 40-page illustrated catalogue of HARTMAN SPECIALTIES mailed free on application. Mention this paper.

Works: Beaver Falls, Pa.
Branches: 102 Chamber St., New York. 508 State Street, Chicago. South Forsyth St., Atlanta. 51-53

HARTMAN MANUFACTURING CO.

"A Fair Face Cannot Atone for an Untidy House."

Use

SAPOLIO

About Onions.

"Onions are looked upon with disfavor by many Americans," began Frank F. Seigel, who is at the Lindell. "Onions are too vociferous in their odor and too self assertive to be liked by anyone possessed of a very strong will. They offer too much opposition. There is more to the onion, however, than its mere odor. Onions are a kind of all-round good medicine and every housewife knows this without knowing why. She knows that a solid red onion, eaten at bedtime, will by the next morning break the severest cold. She also knows that onions make a good plaster to remove inflammation and hoarseness. But she does not know why. If anyone would take an onion and mash it so as to secure all of the juice in it he would have a most remarkable smelling salts—an odor that would quiet the most nervous person in no time. The strength of it inhaled for a moment will dull the sense of smell and weaken the nerves until sleep is produced from sheer exhaustion. It all comes from one property possessed by the onion and that is a form of opium.

"Onions are narcotic in their tendencies, and for that reason the very best kind of food. Anyone who eats a late supper and imagine that he will not be able to sleep had better order a dish of fried onions and close his meal with them. There will be no danger of wakefulness then. The amount of opium in a saucerful of fried onions will overpower the most sensitive digestive organs, even when disturbed by a late meal, and one can sleep just as well as though no meal had been eaten. The Chinese understand the onion better than the other nations of the earth. A Chinaman will mix dried onion sprigs with tobacco and smoke them. They probably find it lends additional charm to a genial pipe and brings on that condition of dreamy wakefulness which is the final end of all smoking."

What is a Wife?

The pretty school teacher, for a little divertisement, had asked her class for the best original definition of "wife" and the boy in the corner had promptly responded, "a rib."

She looked at him reproachfully, and nodded to the boy with dreamy eyes, who seemed anxious to say something.

"Man's guiding star and guardian angel," he said in response to the nod.

"A helpmate," put in a little flaxen-haired girl.

"One who soothes man in adversity" suggested a demure little girl.

"And spends his money when he's flush," added the incorrigible boy in the corner.

There was a lull, and the pretty, dark-eyed girl said slowly:

"A wife is the envy of spinsters."

"One who makes a man hustle," was the next suggestion.

"And keeps him from making a fool of himself," put in another girl.

"Some one for a man to find fault with when things go wrong," said a sorrowful little maiden.

"Stop right there," said the pretty school teacher. "That's the best definition."

Later the sorrowful little maiden sidled up to her and asked:

"Aren't you going to marry that handsome man who calls for you nearly every day?"

Yes, dear," she replied, "but with us nothing will ever go wrong. He says so himself."—*Pioneer Press.*

—Survival of the fittest. Downs Elixir has outlived any other cough remedy simply because it is the best. For sale by T M. Logan.

ELI PERKINS.

He is Knocked out by a Simple Plate of Lamb Chops.

"The great complaint of all lecturers, said Eli Perkins," is about poor hotels, but I made up my mind fifteen years ago that I would never find any fault with a hotel. I was a soldier in the war and often slept on the ground and ate raw bacon, and would have mortgaged my soul for a fried onion or a saucer full of cabbage. One day, down in Tennessee, I broke over my rule. The feed was bad and everybody was grumbling. After paying for my dinner, I said to the landlord:

"'That's nice food on the table there!'

"'What's the matter with that food?'

"'Why, it's terrible. Those lamb chops are tough enough to break a man's teeth.'

"'What lamb chops?' asked the landlord, with an alarming earnestness.

"'Why those lamb chops over there!' pointing to the middle of the table.

"'Why, heavens, man, those are not lamb chops, they are terra cotta ornaments for the table, and you've gone and eaten half of 'em up! Well—well—' But I never heard the end of the sentence."

Kind Deeds.

There is a story told of a little beggar boy who was found one morning, laying asleep upon a pile of lumber, where he passed the night. A laboring man, passing by on his way to work, touched with a spirit of kindness, stopped, and opening his dinner-pail, laid beside the sleeping boy a portion of the good things in it, and went on. A man standing not far off, saw the kindly act, and crossing over to where the boy lay dropped a silver half-dollar near the sandwich the laborer had left. Soon a child came running over with a pair of shoes; and thus the good work went on, one bringing some clothing and another something else. By and by the child awoke, and when he saw the gifts spread around him he broke down, and burying his face in his hands, wept tears of thankfulness. Thus did one kind deed inspire others to acts of kindness and sow the seed of much happiness.—*Ex.*

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

(Estate of J. E McConahy, dec'd.)

Letters testamentary on the estate of J. E. McConahy, late of Mapleton Depot, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

W. E. McCONAHY,
J. C. McCONAHY,
Executors.

H. H. WAITE, Attorney.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., May 25, '93.

AGENTS WANTED To canvass for the sale of our HOME-GROWN NURSERY STOCK. NEW PROFIT SHARING SYSTEM. Salary and expenses paid. **W & T. SMITH CO.** The Geneva Nursery, Geneva. N. Y. Established 1846. One of the Largest, Oldest Established, and Best Known Nurseries in the United States.

New Millinery.

New Hats
New Bonnets
Babys Hats
and Caps.

I have a full line of seasonable Millinery,

DRY GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES
AND LADIES'
AND CHILDREN'S
UNDERWEAR,
ETC., ETC.

Mrs. M. E. Evans

MARKET STREET, - MAPLETON DEPOT, PA.

AUDITORS' REPORT OF THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE BOROUGH OF MAPLETON FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 6, 1893.

Account of John A. Toomey, collector of borough duplicate. Tax, 5 mills.

DR.

To amt. of duplicate	$344 52	
To 5 per cent. additional on $44.24	2 21	
CR.		
By exonerations		$ 4 24
" 5 per cent. off $236.08 for prompt payment		11 80
" 3 per cent. for collecting $236.08		7 08
" 5 per cent. for collecting $104.20		5 21
" Treasurer's receipts		318 40
	$346 73	$346 73

Account of John A. Toomey, collector of Special Borough Fund, Series III. Tax, 3 mills.

DR.

To amt. of duplicate	$206 79	
" 5 per cent. additional on $25.24	1 26	
CR.		
By exonerations		$ 2 53
" 5 per cent. off $142.88 for prompt payment		7 14
" 3 per cent. for collecting $142.88		4 29
" 5 per cent. for collecting $61.38		3 07
" Treasurer's receipts		191 02
	$208 05	$208 05

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

Account of A. W. Swope, treasurer of Borough Fund.

DR.

To amount from 1891-92	$ 25 08	
" " " collector	318 40	
" " trans. from Special Fund, Series II	57 70	
" fines from Burgess	3 30	
" licenses from Burgess	4 00	
CR.		
By vouchers		$190 95
" 2 per cent. as treasurer		3 82
Balance Dr.		213 71
	$408 48	$408 48
Balance in treasury	$213 71	

Account of A. W. Swope, treasurer Special Borough Debt Fund, Series II.

DR.

To amt. from 1891-92	$192 32	
" " " state tax	53	
CR.		
By voucher		$132 50
" 2 per cent. as treasurer		2 65
" amt. transferred to Borough Fund		57 70
	$192 85	$192 85

Account of A. W. Swope, treasurer Special Borough Debt Fund, Series III.

DR.

To proceeds of 5 bonds of $125 each	$625 00	
" amt. from collector	191 02	
CR.		
By vouchers		$752 47
" amt. paid Auditor Gen. for State tax		2 85
" 2 per cent. as treasurer		15 11
Balance Dr.		45 59
	$816 02	$816 02
Balance in treasury	$ 45 59	

STATEMENT.

LIABILITIES OF BOROUGH.

Borough Debt, Series III. $500 00

ASSETS.

Bal. in treasury, Borough Fund		$213 71
" in treasury, Borough Debt Fund, Series III.		45 59
Liabilities in excess of assets.		240 70
	$500 00	$500 00

Liabilities in excess of assets. $240 70

We, the undersigned, Auditors of the Borough of Mapleton, being duly sworn, do certify that we have examined the orders, vouchers and accounts of the collector and treasurer of said borough and find same to be as above stated.

Witness our hands and seals this 3d day of April, A. D., 1893.

GEORGE MORGAN,
A. B. GILLAM,
J. H. SHIMER,
Auditors.

DO YOU

Know how many dollars you can save by buying your Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Notions, Carpets, Millinery, Etc? Come and see our Ladies' Shoes from 45 cents and up. Men's Fine Shoes, 90 cents, all solid leather; Men's Camel Skin Shoes, $1.98; Men's Finest Kangaroo, $2.50 to $2.90; Ladies' Fine Hats, 10 cents and up. Special bargains in Ladies' black dress goods, white goods, embroideries, carpets, oil cloth, window shades, lace curtains, curtain poles, etc. It is a fact that no one sells better goods for the money than Crum. Why is it so? We understand our business. We work for our customers. Our customers appreciate our efforts and buy our goods. Our expenses are small. Our sales are large. Our stock is complete, and bought for spot cash is why we can offer you special bargains. We want your trade.

C. B. Crum,
(Bargain Store.)
Saltillo, Pa.

Strength and Health.

If you are not feeling strong and healthy, try Electric Bitters. If La Grippe has left you weak and weary, use Electric Bitters This remedy acts directly on Liver, Stomach, and Kidneys, gently aiding those organs to perform their functions. If you are afflicted with sick Headache, you will find Speedy and permanent relief by taking Electric Bitters. One trial will convince you that this is the remedy you need. Large bottle only 50cts. at B. O'Connor & Sons.

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SPRING

GOODS

—AT—

J. G. GILLAM'S.

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PLAIN AND FANCY SEWING OF ALL KINDS.

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Juniata House, MAPLETON, PA.

J. G. SPANGLER, M. D.,

—PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,—

Office on Main Street, near Juniata House.

A. W. WOPE

—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention. Collections made and immediate returns given. Legal writing promptly executed.

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HUNTINGDON, PA.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE,

IN SOLID RELIABLE COMPANIES.

Call at office, or send for circulars.

W. H. WOODS. JAMES S. WOODS, Notary Public.

W. H. & J. S. WOODS,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

No. 327 Penn Street. HUNTINGDON, PA.

S. P. STUBBS,

—CARPET WEAVER.—

...l dealer in all kinds of Carpet Chain and Materials.

Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

Stage Route

—BETWEEN—

Cassville & Mill Creek.

The undersigned has just placed on the old stage route between Mill Creek and Cassvile a new hack, and is prepared to give patrons first class accommodations. Leave Cassville every morning at 7.30 o'clock arriving at Mill Creek in time for Way Passenger; returning leave Mill Creek at 2.30 p. m. Patronage solicited.

J. H. RINDLAUB.

WE WANT YOU

to act as our agent. We furnish an expensive outfit and all you need free. It costs nothing to try the business. We will treat you well, and help you to earn ten times ordinary wages. Both sexes of all ages can live at home and work in spare time, or all the time. Any one any where can earn a great deal of money. Many have made **Two Hundred Dollars a Month.** No class of people in the world are making so much money without capital as those at work for us. Business pleasant, strictly honorable, and pays better than any other offered to agents. You have a clear field, with no competition. We equip you with everything, and supply printed directions for beginners which, if obeyed faithfully, will bring more money than will any other business. Improve your prospects! Why not? You can do so easily and surely at work for us. Reasonable industry only necessary for absolute success. Pamphlet circular giving every particular is sent free to all. Delay not in sending for it.

GEORGE STINSON & CO.,
Box No. 488, Portland, Me.

W. L. DOUGLAS
$3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.

And other specialties for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys and Misses are the

Best in the World.

See descriptive advertisement which will appear in this paper.

Take no Substitute, but insist on having W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES, with name and price stamped on bottom. Sold by

JOHN G. GILLAM.

Do You

FEEL SICK?

RIPANS TABULES

Disease commonly comes on with slight symptoms, which when neglected increase in extent and gradually grow dangerous.

If you SUFFER FROM HEADACHE, DYSPEPSIA or INDIGESTION, . . . TAKE RIPANS TABULES

If you are BILIOUS, CONSTIPATED, or have LIVER COMPLAINT, ... TAKE RIPANS TABULES

If your COMPLEXION IS SALLOW, or you SUFFER DISTRESS AFTER EATING, TAKE RIPANS TABULES

For OFFENSIVE BREATH and ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH, . . . TAKE RIPANS TABULES

Ripans Tabules Regulate the System and Preserve the Health.

RIPANS TABULES take the place of A COMPLETE MEDICINE CHEST and should be kept for use in every family...

EASY TO TAKE, QUICK TO ACT.
SAVE MANY A DOCTOR'S BILL.

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